# HARPER'S WEEKLY

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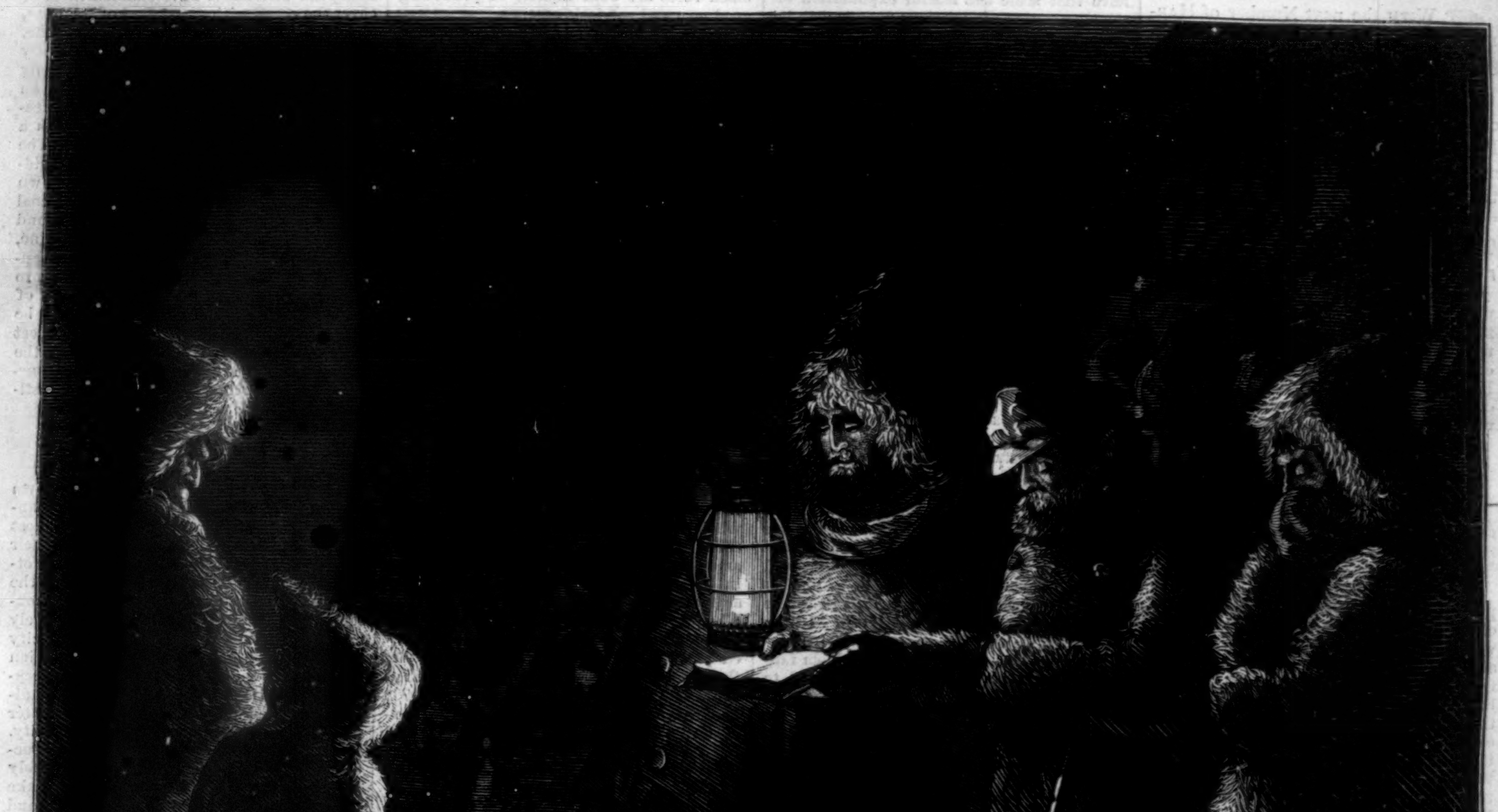

THE BURIAL OF CAPTAIN HALL.—[See next Page.]

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1873.

CIRCULATION ABOUT 150 000.

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## THE BURIAL OF CAPTAIN HALL.

THE mystery resting upon the death of Captain HALL will not be easily explained unless the *Polaris* escape from the floes of Baffin Bay, and the arctic seas yield up their guilty secret. Whether he perished at the hands of his own followers, like HUDSON, the victim of his own resolute ardor and of a sudden mutiny, or whether the painful suspicion can be refuted, will form a question of singular interest. Seldom, indeed, has so strange a chain of circumstances been unfolded as that contained in the narrative of the survivors of the expedition. That HALL, resolute and full of hope, pressed on far up Smith Strait, that he had surpassed all other explorers, that already were seen from his vessel the flowing waves and the broad expanse of what might have proved to be the polar sea, that he was checked in his eager desire to hasten forward by some unlooked-for opposition, seems shown by the most recent testimony. And from that moment, we may well conceive, began a struggle in the cabins of the *Polaris* that could only end in the utter submission of one faction or the other. Captain HALL, it is safe to assume, would never consent to turn backward when the prize for which he toiled lay so close before him. Nor would he suffer another to stop him in his path.

The strange series of events, it is said, now begin that seem to indicate the cause of the doom of the heroic explorer, and show an outline of terrors never equaled in arctic discovery. In the moment of his exhilaration and success, according to the account of the Esquimaux, HALL was poisoned by his secret foes. For some time, they relate, the vessel had been filled with quarrels and disorder; then HALL returned from a successful ride to the north; a cup of coffee was given him as he entered the ship; he was almost at once seized with vomiting; he lay in agony for many days, paralyzed; and at last is reported to have died of apoplexy. From this moment, we are further assured, there was no more obedience nor order in the fated vessel. A strange incapacity seems to have fallen upon her men of science and of navigation. They made a wild effort to sail northward, were seized by the ice, the ship fell on her side, a part of the provisions and the crew were landed on the floe, and the commander of the *Polaris* apparently snatched the opportunity, when so many of his companions were floating upon a sheet of ice, to sail away, in spite of their signals and their cries, and abandon them to what must have seemed an inevitable doom. For who could have believed that the field of ice on which they were exposed would ever sail prosperously through storm and sleet until it had nearly reached the coast of Labrador?

They saw the *Polaris* for several days not far off, steaming or at rest. They strove to reach her through the broken ice, but the rowers could make no progress in the thick and frosty waves. Numbed with intense cold, horrified at the inhumanity of the *Polaris*, the men, women, and even children on the ice-field yielded to their doom, and prepared to encounter, as best they could, the terrors of a climate less rigorous than the merciless breasts of their betrayers. They fancied or they felt that they had been left designedly to perish, and that some one on the *Polaris* was anxious to destroy, as far as possible, the witnesses of his guilty deeds.

Such is an outline of this extraordinary tale, almost too monstrous apparently for belief; and yet, it is said, the survivors have still shown a singular reticence, and apparently have not yet told freely all they know. If this be so, it is an additional trait of mystery. Why should they not tell? But the chief and most eager interest must now centre in the shattered and ominous *Polaris*, whether she has sunk in the ices of Baffin Bay, whether her commander or her crew are hiding in some frozen inlet, or have fled from the arctic regions to seek some resting-place where none can be found in the uttermost limits of the earth. If her commander is guilty of any crime, he will be little inclined to save his ship or his companions. What a mournful destiny would be that of the innocent men under his control! How different a career from that to which all looked forward when they left the dock at Brooklyn, two years ago, full of no common exultation! We presume the arrival of no ship was ever more eagerly watched for than will be that of the *Polaris*, and we still believe that some less fearful explanation of the events of the mysterious voyage may be found than that which has been so widely disseminated. We trust that not one of the suspicions that have been perhaps naturally aroused will prove well founded, and that the safe return of the *Polaris* may exculpate from blame all those who have shared in this courageous expedition.

## COLOR IN POLITICS.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* assures its readers that the chief aim of the radical party in that State is to insure the supremacy of the colored population over the white. The Virginian conservative is eager to begin a faint imitation of that war of races which the Democracy of Louisiana have striven to excite, but which will probably be closed forever in the universal horror awakened by the massacre at Colfax. Yet it scarcely required that fatal event to show that the colored race have always been the victims and not the perpetrators of cruelty at the South, that they have never aspired to political power with any extraordinary effort unless where it was plainly necessary for the preservation of their lives and the safety of their families. The history of the African at the South has shown a general humanity and an abstinence from all tendency to pitiless deeds that forms a touching contrast to the intolerant annals of their masters. In the period of slavery the negro bore with signal patience such evils as have seldom fallen to the lot of man. He was forced to see his children torn from him; to separate from wife and friends at every new sale; to bear the lash, the chain, the prison. Yet, when the rebellion came, it is admitted by the most rigid conservative at the South that the conduct of the colored population was admirable. When the plantations were deserted by their owners, who were fighting to bind anew the bonds of the escaping slaves, when none but women and children were found in the lonely mansion or the unprotected village, the colored people, conscious to a remarkable degree of the true meaning of the contest, yet abstained from all deeds of violence. They waited patiently for the result. They still performed their household or plantation duties with perhaps more than ordinary care. They watched over the white women and children tenderly. And only when the Union armies approached the solitary plantation or the fallen city did the slave proclaim that he was free.

His fidelity and forbearance were repaid with pitiless ingratitude by the lawless portion of the Southern whites. Scarcely was the war over when they formed an association to control the colored vote by terror and by acts of rare cruelty. Instead of rewarding the generosity and the humanity of the former slaves by teaching them the kindly arts of civilization, the worst class of the Southern population, always apparently the masters of the rest, began that series of horrible outrages known as the Ku-Klux conspiracy. It was against the inoffensive and often industrious and deserving negro that all this childish paraphernalia and all the excess of wickedness were directed. For five years the colored population in almost every Southern State have been made the victims of midnight raids and mysterious crimes; have suffered untold oppression at the hands of the Southern conservatives. Yet they have rarely returned a blow. No inhumanity is ever laid to their charge. Where they hold the political power, life is safe, and violence discountenanced. They ask only the privilege of labor, and when they take part in politics it is with the conviction that only by exercising the right of suffrage can they secure themselves from the pitiless cruelty of men like those who drove their victims from the polls at Colfax, and then burned them in the court-house or flung them into the river.

We trust that the large majority of the white population at the South have already become shocked and indignant at the cruelty of their lawless companions. There is, indeed, but one course for the Southern whites to adopt toward the new citizens that can insure peace and progressive ease to their fertile territory. It is to protect the right of every citizen to vote with the utmost freedom; to defend the privileges of the colored population as they would their own; to punish with exemplary severity every desperate politician who strives to rule by terror; to repay the humanity of their former slaves by giving them a liberal education; to win their votes, if necessary, by the exhibition of equity and justice. Let the Southern whites drive from power every politician who has joined in the desperate deeds of the Ku-Klux or profited from its labors, and a liberal share of immigration and commerce will soon blend together the united community. In such a course they will have the aid of the honest of every color or sect, and it will be found that the white and the black races are both capable of producing good men and patriotic officials.

If the Southern whites had pursued a moderate and kindly policy toward the colored citizens, they might long ago have won easily their confidence and support. They might have ruled in the States where they are now in a poor minority. But they chose to encourage the lawless outrages of the Ku-Klux. They carried the elections of Georgia by violence, and hoped to rule Louisiana or Arkansas by the same means. Their Democratic and Liberal Republican allies at the North helped to confirm them in their error, and strove to profit by the merciless deeds of Southern outlaws and the miseries of the colored race; and the fatal results of the pitiless intrigues of the opposition politicians and journals may be seen in the disorder and decay, the deserted farms and wasted trade, of too many of the Southern States.

## OUR GROWING COMMERCE.

FROM the reports of the Chamber of Commerce and the Bureau of Statistics we learn that the trade of New York and of the whole country is increasing steadily, that each year shows a large advance in the amount of imports, and some improvement in the exports, and that the immense resources of our wide territory are being liberally developed. The trade of 1872 surpassed that of any previous year. New York imported $432,000,000, and exported $236,000,000; the remaining sea-ports probably carried the whole commerce to over $1,100,000,000; and this enormous traffic, unsurpassed except in the commercial energy of England alone, must apparently within the next decade nearly double its amount. The rapid growth of our population, the opening of new fields for agriculture, mining, and the industrial arts, the extension of the means of internal improvement and of the ocean lines of steamers, will tend to increase our exports to an extraordinary degree, and provide a new demand for the productions of foreign countries. There seems no definite limit to be placed to the prosperity of our commercial centres. Every warehouse will be filled in New York, Philadelphia, or Boston, and Chicago, St. Louis, and, we trust, a less turbulent New Orleans, will share in the national progress.

It may well be a new incentive, indeed, to the restoration of perfect union throughout the whole community, a source of gratitude and of patriotic zeal to the vast majority of the thirty-nine millions of people, of varied races and habits, yet all one family of republicans, who fill our flourishing borders, that industry once more triumphs, and that the sources of general ease were never more abundant. The demand for labor and of all industrial energies must rise with our advancing trade; nor need any one who is willing to work fail to find employment. No part of the country is independent of the rest. The prosperity of one section includes that of all. The rapid growth of the Western States is the source of the prosperity of the Eastern cities. The influx of capital into New York and Philadelphia insures the steady improvement of the Southern section, and gives new progress to the States that are rising on the Pacific. Each advancing year tends to bind the country together by the ties of interest as well as of a common freedom, and the irresistible tendency of a general progress will eradicate at last the notions of sectional and selfish aggrandizement.

Of the particulars of our commerce the details are all interesting. We import $52,000,000 of woolen goods, $35,000,000 of cottons, $55,000,000 of iron and steel. It might seem a matter of regret that when we have on all sides abundant mines of coal and iron, ample room for the finest sheep, and endless fields of cotton, we should import the manufactures of Europe instead of enlarging our own; that we should send our raw material to be spun in England, and suffer our woolen trade to be neglected and decayed. But with the return of good order much of this error may be corrected. We may plant our cotton factories in the centre of its production, and already the high prices of coal and labor in England are giving fresh animation to our own foundries and mines. In one article of import an extraordinary change of destination is taking place. Of tea, to the great emolument of the Celestial land, we require the value of $22,000,000 annually. New York and Boston have heretofore been the chief centres of the tea trade. But within the last few years the merchants of San Francisco have begun to rival the importations of the East. From $1,200,000 worth of teas brought to San Francisco in 1871, the amount rose to more than $6,000,000 in 1872.

One less gratifying trait of the immense commerce of our country is that it is chiefly carried on in foreign ships. The enterprise, the skill, and the superior facilities of the European merchants have enabled them to cover the ocean with a vast fleet of steamers, and drive our own from the haunts of trade. It is with no slight mortification that every American must see in his own harbors chiefly foreign flags, and remember that American sailors once almost ruled the seas by a peaceful supremacy. Yet even here there is a probability of a speedy amendment. The cost of building steam-ships has risen rapidly in England, and is declining in our own country. The production of iron and coal among us is growing swiftly. We abound in all the materials for creating a marine, and it is not difficult to see that the cheapness of coal and iron must at last attract to our shores a large part of the business of ship-building. Nor, in fact, could there be a more encouraging commercial retrospect than that presented in the reports of the past year, or one that could serve to encourage more perfectly a devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

## FRENCH REPUBLICANISM.

THE recent elections in France have shown results singularly favorable for republicanism. The working classes have gone almost in a body to the polls, and have given their suffrages for equality and freedom. Notwithstanding all the active efforts of the monarchists, the priests, and the ultramontanes, they were able to influence scarcely one-tenth part of the whole vote of the city of Paris. The only contest at the election lay between the moderate republicans, represented by President THIERS, and the radical party, led by GAMBETTA. The latter triumphed by a very considerable majority. It seems to have been almost equally successful in the provinces, and we may safely assume that for the future France will take its place among the progressive nations, and that neither the intrigues of royalists or imperialists nor the disastrous influence of the papal politicians will be able to turn the French people from their resolution to reform and perfect their new republic. GAMBETTA, it is stated, is an ardent advocate of education, of the cultivation of industry, and the purification of the national morals. We may trust that he is also the friend of peace. He is said to be a man of simple habits and of extreme honesty; and if he and his followers are able to lead on their fellow-countrymen into the new path of simple republicanism—if they can achieve that victory over themselves which so few French reformers have ever yet attained, and resist, like WASHINGTON or JEFFERSON, the temptations and the opportunities of power—they may confer on France such signal benefits as patriots delight to bestow.

What France most wants is some bold and honest intellect to tell its people their faults; to subdue their national vanity, which a THIERS was once the first to inflame, and even a GUIZOT to flatter; to call them to repent of their barbarous taste for warfare, and of that overbearing temper that led them to an unprovoked assault upon Germany; to assure them that the evils they now suffer they themselves caused, and that it is the part of true greatness to learn wisdom from misfortune; to urge them to abandon forever their dream of military supremacy in Europe, disband their army, destroy their navy, and give all their labor to internal reform. During the siege of Paris, it is said, a Huguenot minister, with that fearless integrity which has always marked the followers of FAREL and LEFEVRE, ventured to offer this unpalatable counsel to his countrymen. He assured the Parisians that the guilt of their war upon Germany, so wholly without a cause, must yet be atoned for. In the midst of an enraged people, suffering under the privations of the German invasion, he demanded their repentance and atonement. His voice was unheard, perhaps silenced, in the cry for vengeance. Yet it is possible that from the Huguenot element of the population, now permitted for the first time in three centuries to hold a national synod, may come the future statesmen of France and the commencement of a purer career with French politicians. To be "as honest as a Huguenot" was a proverbial phrase of the seventeenth century, before the Huguenots had been suppressed by bitter persecutions. It is such a class of politicians that France and all other nations need.

No country has suffered such a ceaseless train of woes and disasters from unscrupulous rulers and unpatriotic priests as France. Nor has any other such a pressing occasion for a complete change of policy. Its reform must reach to the base of society. It must denounce as forever ruinous those ideas of conquest and glory which have been inculcated by three centuries of BOURBONS and NAPOLEONS. It must show the people that the school-house is more necessary than the iron-clad, and an army of accomplished teachers more valuable than all the hosts of the empire. It will make education, labor, and integrity the foundation of a new France. It will dismiss the soldier to the plow or the factory, disarm its worthless navy, and strive to amend by rigid economy the privations and poverty of the people. Nor is such a reform altogether hopeless or Utopian in France. It is the most cheering trait in the recent elections that the industrious classes have assumed the control of society; that the working-men have gone in unusual numbers to the polls; that the voting was conducted with rare good order; that even GAMBETTA urges moderation and obedience to the law. If the better element of the French population can be brought into power, with no desire except to do justice, and no wish but to reform the nation—if the industrious and the prudent can maintain a rule over the frivolous and the indolent—we may at last obtain a new France, and the reform that was crushed three centuries ago by priests and kings may at length be perfected.

The latest revolution in French politics, the resignation of THIERS and the election of a military official to the Presidency of a great nation, by no popular vote, but solely by the choice of an Assembly which has long ceased to represent the will of the people; the deep and overruling excitement of the vast republican majority in Paris, and probably throughout all France; the apparent triumph of the monarchical faction, and its evident purpose of resorting to extreme measures—may seem to throw a new cloud upon the hopes of those who had wished well to the French republic. That this act of the Assembly was done in defiance of the recent elections, and in scorn of the wishes of the nation, is plain. A M'MAHON and a DE BROGLIE can have no sympathy with the honest working classes of their country. Even in the corrupt Assembly the majority for the reactionist was exceedingly small. Yet we still believe that the republic will be peacefully inaugurated, and the priests, monarchists, and Napoleonists disappointed in their plots against freedom.

## THE COAL TRADE AND THE RAILWAYS.

IT seems quite probable that a demand for American coal may within a few years spring up in Europe. The English mines already show signs of exhaustion in many localities; the surface coal has long been expended; the mines are sunk to an extraordinary depth, and the cost of mining has risen in proportion. The immense manufacturing interests of England are already suffering from the high price of coal, and English dealers are looking forward to the time when they may be forced to have recourse to the boundless coal fields of our own country. From their limited supply the English miners extracted in 1872 120,000,000 tons, while the whole product of the world is estimated at 200,000,000. It is believed that the demand must steadily increase, and that England will soon require annually 130,000,000 tons. A portion of this vast product is sent to France, Germany, and India, but the greater part is consumed at home in the iron foundries, the factories, and the various uses of domestic life. But the question how long their bank of coal, upon which they have drawn so lavishly and so wastefully, will bear this immense drain, is discussed by scientific men with very different conclusions. Some foretell a speedy, others a remote, exhaustion; meanwhile the cost of mining steadily increases, and several of the deeper mines have already been abandoned.

Their chief resource in the future want, whether far off or near, we are told by the English authorities, will be the coal deposits of the United States. Here we possess 500,000 square miles of coal, 200,000 of which may easily be made productive. We have more than twenty coal fields. In Pennsylvania there are 12,656 square miles of bituminous and 470 square miles of anthracite coal. Western Virginia is not less richly provided. Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, and several other States abound in limitless supplies of bituminous coal. And although the product of our mines was only 41,000,000 tons for the past year, yet it might readily be increased to supply the demand of all Western Europe. With the rise of the cost of labor and of all the necessaries of life in England, it would seem probable that American coal dealers may soon be able to compete with the European in their own markets, and that the bituminous coal fields of the Western States, now nearly neglected, may become the sources of unprecedented wealth.

To reach and connect these vast deposits with the sea-board, and to bring into usefulness the mineral lands of the West, we shall need more than ever before a system of freight railways penetrating the centre of the continent, and affording a cheap communication with the sea. With the present narrow and overcrowded highways, with high tolls and indifferent accommodations, it is preposterous to think of bringing coal from Illinois and Missouri to feed the factories of France and England, or even to assist the poor of New York. Yet so abundant is the supply in the Western States, so cheaply can it be mined, that it would need only a slight reduction of the freight to enable this to be done with profit. And whenever a great national highway shall be constructed, or a series of them, which will afford an easy communication to Chicago and St. Louis, there seems no reason to doubt that the coal fields of the West will yield an abundant return. The necessaries of life will be more equally distributed, and coal, as well as corn and bacon, will be set free from monopolies. From Pennsylvania to Missouri the bank of coal would be drawn upon by all nations. It seems the duty of the community to at once provide these means of internal communication. The people can not starve with cold and hunger while capitalists are debating the propriety of an investment in new railways, and are holding a severe monopoly over the only avenues of commerce. What the majority of the nation want are cheap food, cheap coal, and rapid and free internal communication.

## PERSONAL.

THE election of the Rev. Dr. PADDOCK, of Brooklyn, as Bishop of Massachusetts, in place of the Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of Trinity Church, of this city, who declined, calls to mind the fact that Trinity parish has had among its clergy more men who have been elevated to or declined the episcopate than any other parish in the United States. Among those who have been elected to the episcopate while serving in the parish, and have thereupon been consecrated, are the following:

SAMUEL PROVOOST, New York, consecrated February 4, 1787.
BENJAMIN MOORE, New York, consecrated September 11, 1801.
JOHN HENRY HOBART, New York, consecrated May 29, 1811.
BENJAMIN T. ONDERDONK, New York, consecrated November 26, 1830.
JONATHAN M. WAINWRIGHT, New York, consecrated November 10, 1852.
HENRY A. NEELY, Maine, consecrated January 25, 1867.
JOHN F. YOUNG, Florida, consecrated July 25, 1867.

Among those who, having at some time been assistant ministers of the parish, and having removed, were some time afterward consecrated bishops, were the following:

CHARLES INGLIS, to the see of Nova Scotia.
GEORGE UPFOLD, to the see of Indiana.
WILLIAM H. DE LANCEY, to the see of Western New York.
GEORGE W. DOANE, to the see of New Jersey.

Among those who have declined the episcopate during their connection with the parish were:

SULLIVAN H. WESTON, declined episcopate of South Carolina.
BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, declined episcopate of Massachusetts.

—The late Chief Justice CHASE wrote a singularly small and almost feminine hand, which, however, he turned off with great rapidity and nervous force. His private letters, which were more numerous than those of almost any other man who filled stations so eminent, were models of terse and clear English style.

—Among the notable generals who attended the reunion of the Grand Army of the Potomac at New Haven, a few days since, GRANT, SHERMAN, HANCOCK, M'DOWELL, and FRANKLIN were conspicuous. But the one sanguinary man who above all others seemed to be the general pet was SHERIDAN. Over him, as an agitated newspaper man writes, "the enthusiastic spirit of the hour was poured lavishly, as not only the dashing soldier but gay comrade, who, as he said himself, 'had come here on a bum, and did not know where he should bring up.'" The expression is unmilitary, but we understand the idea he wishes to convey.

—Dr. ZIEMIALKOWSKI, the newly appointed Polish minister in the Austrian cabinet, has seen great vicissitudes, having been in youth condemned to death for high treason as one of the most active of the Polish patriots struggling to establish the independence of his native land.

—The late Chief Justice CHASE left ample material for a biography. Among his papers are diaries, which he kept with much regularity during the greater portion of his life. While in President LINCOLN'S cabinet he was in the habit of noting down the prominent topics of cabinet discussion, as well as matters of interest in which he was a participant or in some degree interested.

—Postmaster JAMES is entitled to public thanks for the vim with which he is pushing forward many needed reforms in city postal affairs, and especially in the increased frequency and rapidity of deliveries up town. By an arrangement with the Elevated Railway, ten deliveries are made on the line of that road, and people living above Twenty-ninth Street are served at as early an hour as those below. In fact, our new and energetic young post-officer has about doubled our city facilities for correspondence.

—We notice a letter in the Boston *Globe* containing statements in regard to THOMAS NAST, the well-known artist, which we have no doubt he would repudiate and ridicule were he here to do so. The writer states that Mr. NAST'S "share in the spoils of the last campaign....was fame, plus a thoroughly tired out body and mind.... He left the spoils to publishers and politicians." That he did hard work during the late Presidential campaign is well known, and no one can question his earnestness and sincerity; but that his labor was unrequited, and that he is poor, as would be inferred from the letter in the *Globe*, is certainly a mistake. We do not believe there is another artist in this country or in Europe who received such large prices for his work as have been paid to Mr. NAST, and he is to-day worth considerable money. *Harper's Weekly*, in which nearly all of Mr. NAST'S pictures have appeared, has the credit of originally bringing him into notice, and by its large and influential circulation has effectively supplemented his work, and placed him in the enviable position which he to-day occupies. Mr. NAST has gone abroad for a summer's recreation and for the benefit of his health. We hope and expect to see him again in the fall at his usual occupation. —*New York Times.*

—The Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER touched the right note when he said, "An organ is the synonym of majesty, grandeur, power, and sweetness. It contains nearly all sounds—the note of the song-sparrow, the sweetest singer of all birds, the voice of the thunder, the roar of ocean waves, and almost the blast of the last trumpet."

—Monsieur HAVAS is the great Continental caterer of telegraphic news, and his dispatches are printed throughout France. Every day one or two are published from New York, purporting to be important. Here are a couple of recent ones: "2000 negroes burned in Louisiana today!" "Escape of the Medocs and Indignation of the Public!" Considerable "Medoc" does escape hereabouts, but it is generally at DELMONICO'S, and flits without much indignation.

—Concerning past celebrities, we have before us a new English book entitled *Diaries and Letters of Sir George Jackson*. He was a respectable British official and fossil who flourished diplomatically sixty years ago. His brother, F. J. JACKSON, was British minister at Washington in 1809, and after having paid a visit one day to President MADISON and his wife, writes home to his spouse that "the President's wife is fat and forty, but not fair. She must, however, have been a comely person when she served out the liquor at the bar of her father's tavern in the State of Virginia."

—In one respect Captain JACK is unique. The Indian, as a general thing, is unpleasant so far as soap and water are concerned, and his *bouquet* is indifferent. Captain J.'s particular uniqueness, however, consists in the fact that he is a capitalist—a money-grubber—and that prior to his putting on the war-paint he had $800 deposited in the Yreka Bank. Indian usually wants "wampum;" never has much. Captain JACK is a full-blooded Indian, about thirty-five years old, and speaks good English.

—The newspaper men had a very grand and talky banquet at the Vienna opening. Three hundred of them sat down and went through the work like valiant trenchermen. STRAUSS'S band egged them on with mellifluous sounds. EDMUND YATES and BAYARD TAYLOR made speeches in German, that of the latter being spoken of as particularly bright and clever.

—The personal habits and peculiarities of the late Chief Justice CHASE give additional interest to his history. In winter he rose at seven; in summer at six. Before breakfast he took a short walk, returning in time for family prayers, which he always said himself. At nine he was ready for his private secretary in his library, dictating letters or preparing opinions. At ten he walked to the Capitol, and remained on the Supreme Bench until three. He then walked home and partook of a cup of tea and a few crackers—his invariable lunch. Then two hours of work. Promptly at six he dined. This meal he especially enjoyed, and never hurried through with it, however pressing might be the business that awaited him. His table was elegant but not ostentatious, and always consisted of the standard English three courses and a dessert. Wine was seldom served at the table of the Chief Justice, and he never used tobacco in any form. After dinner he would spend an hour playing chess with his private secretary. He was excessively fond of chess, and played a strong but not very scientific game. At 8 P.M. he was at work again, which often lasted far into the night. This was before his paralysis in the sumner of 1870.

—Dr. BROWN-SÉQUARD said a pleasant thing when he remarked that our best things come to us unheralded, and often after sleep, when our will had been exercised in vain in attempts to catch the fugacious thought. An old idea, never perhaps before pronounced by high scientific authority.

## THE CHANGE IN FRANCE.

THE contest between M. THIERS and his political opponents in the Assembly has come to a sudden but not unexpected termination. M. THIERS has resigned the Presidency of the republic, and Marshal M'MAHON has been chosen his successor.

The debate on the measure introduced by the government looking to the definitive declaration of the republic was resumed in the Assembly on Saturday morning, May 24, when M. THIERS addressed that body in its support. His speech was cordially received by his own supporters, but the Right preserved an ominous silence. At the afternoon session an order of the day emanating from the government was rejected by a vote of 362 against 348, and immediately thereafter another order, proposed by the Right, declaring that the present form of government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the ministry did not afford conservative guarantees, was adopted by a vote of 360 against 344. Shortly after the Assembly adjourned, amidst a scene of confusion.

Upon the opening of the night session a message was read from M. THIERS, tendering his resignation of the Presidency, which was accepted, after a fruitless effort by the Left to procure a different result. M. THIERS'S friends then endeavored to secure an adjournment, but the Right resolutely insisted on an immediate election for President. The vote was then taken, and resulted in the choice of Marshal M'MAHON, who received 390 votes. The Left refrained from voting. Marshal M'MAHON immediately accepted the Presidency, and it was announced that the ministers would temporarily remain in office. As may well be imagined, the greatest excitement prevailed in Paris during the entire day and evening, but no disorder resulted. M. GAMBETTA has issued a manifesto calling on the republicans to respect the law.

Marshal M'MAHON at once sent a communication to M. BUFFET, President of the Assembly, acknowledging the receipt of the official notification of his election to the Presidency, and accepting the office, in the following terms:

> "I will obey the will of the Assembly, the depositary of the national sovereignty. It is a heavy responsibility, but with God's aid and the devotion of the army I will continue the work of liberating the territory and restoring order, and will maintain tranquillity and the principles on which society rests. To this I pledge my word as an honest man and a soldier."

The President also issued a circular to prefects of departments, promising that no attack shall be made on the laws and institutions of the country.

## DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

PRESIDENT GRANT, May 22, issued a proclamation commanding the violent disturbers of Louisiana to disperse within twenty days, and cease their resistance to the laws and constituted authorities of the State.

The Modoc war is virtually ended, half of the tribe having unconditionally surrendered. Captain Jack is still at large with a remnant of his band, but they are hotly pressed by our soldiers, who hope soon to capture them.

The remains of General Canby were interred in the Crows' Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis, May 23. A large procession followed the body to the grave.

Colonel Mackenzie, commanding the garrison at Fort Clark, marched at the head of the Fourth cavalry, numbering 600, May 18, and attacked the murderous Kickapoo Indians at their camping ground, near the Santa Rosa Mountains, in Mexico. The troops lost three men. The Indians were routed completely, nineteen being killed, two wounded, and one captured. Forty-one of their women and children were also taken, and two of their villages, with a large amount of property, destroyed.

The new boards of Emigration, Charities and Correction, and Fire Commissioners for this city have entered upon their duties.

Governor Dix has vetoed the Local Option Prohibition bill. An amended bill was immediately introduced in the Assembly and ordered to a third reading. An effort to insert the civil damage clause, as in the Ohio law, failed. The Canal Appropriation bill has passed the Senate. The New York and Westchester Annexation bill has been so amended as to have the question submitted to the people at the November election. The Governor has signed the bill.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met at Columbus May 20, and renominated for Governor E. T. Noyes, of Hamilton. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Crédit Mobilier transactions and the "back-pay steal."

The grasshoppers are making great havoc among the green things in Texas, and it is feared that the scourge will extend to neighboring States.

The Connecticut Senate, by a vote of sixteen to five, has decided to have but one State capital, and that at Hartford.

The State Governors' Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, has adopted a memorial to Congress urging aid to the three great water lines from the West to the Atlantic.

Serious damage was done by a hurricane in Central Iowa May 22, many persons being killed and a large number of buildings blown down.

A railway accommodation train was overthrown near Jonesville, Wisconsin, May 22, and fourteen passengers were injured.

At Shamokin, Pennsylvania, May 22, during the laying of the corner-stone of a Catholic church, a platform gave way, precipitating a large number of people to the basement beneath, and severely injuring several.

George W. Matsell was chosen Superintendent of Police of this city, May 23, in place of John J. Kelso, displaced.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

IN the French National Assembly, May 19, a motion to dissolve that body was voted down by a large majority. On the following day the right made open declaration of their desire to throw out President Thiers. M. Louis Buffet has been elected to preside over the Assembly, and M. Martel, an avowed supporter of Thiers, was, after a severe struggle, chosen Fourth Vice-President. President Thiers was "cried down," May 23, when attempting to make declarations that the provisional régime must be abandoned and the republic acknowledged. The day afterward M. Thiers resigned as President of the Republic, and Marshal M'Mahon was chosen in his stead.

They have had another revolution in Panama on the arrival of ex-President Correosa. There was considerable fighting and some bloodshed within the city.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg declares that there is no truth in the reports that Khiva has been taken and that the Khan has fallen into Russian hands. The later detachments of the Czar's troops are believed to have been blockaded by the snow several hundred miles away from their appointed post, as they are a month behind time.

The session of the Prussian Diet closed May 20.

The recent conflagration at Port-au-Prince resulted in the destruction of over $1,000,000 worth of property. Two hundred and fifty buildings were burned, including the Notre Dame cathedral and other notable edifices. One woman and three children perished in the flames.

It is said in Madrid that the government will propose to have the President of the republic elected by a plebiscitum. The report that a Carlist loan had been effected in London is declared to be false. Señor Oreira, Spanish Minister of Marine, has resigned.

The Holland ministry has resigned.

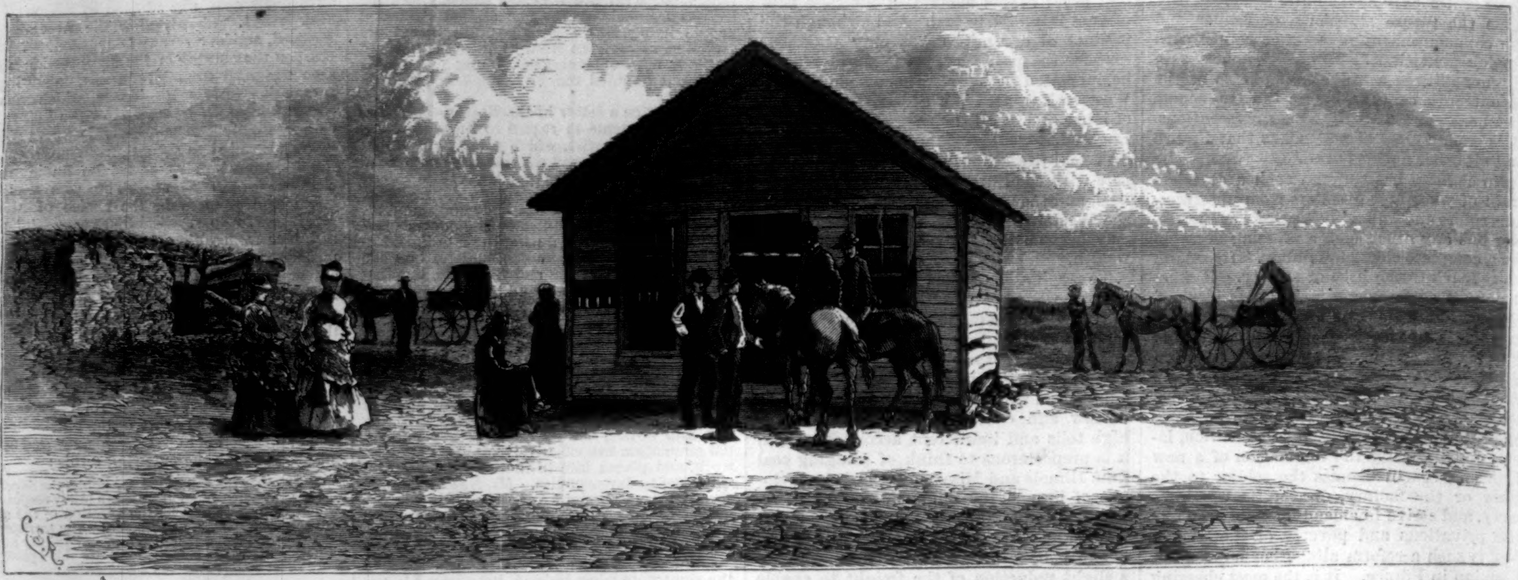
The palace of the Mikado of Japan, at Jeddo, has been destroyed by fire.

The Spanish government has enrolled every male between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years in the army.

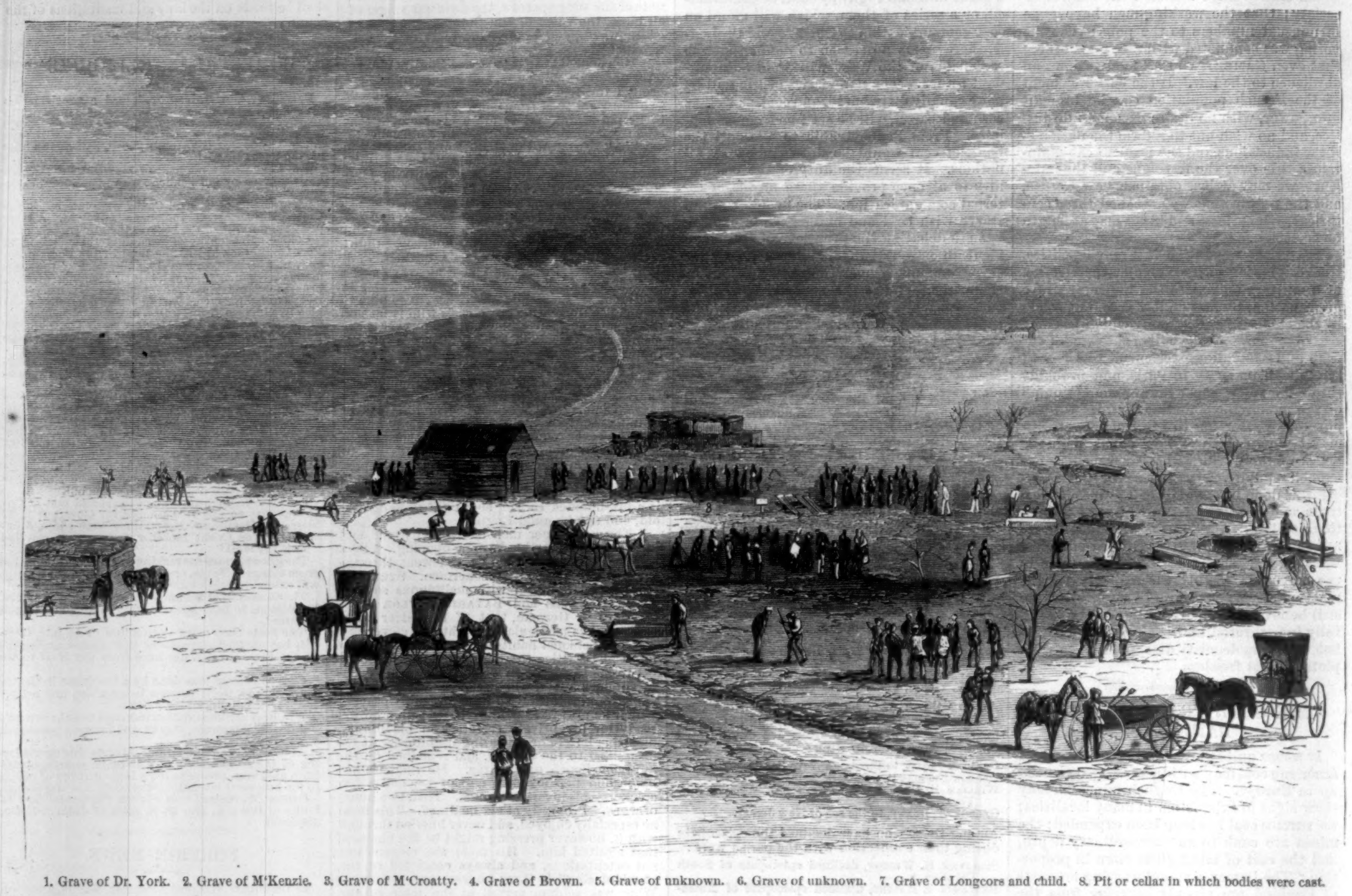
The Shah of Persia arrived in St. Petersburg May 22, and was cordially welcomed.

Father Hyacinthe, in his Geneva sermons, still wars upon the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church. He attacks the confessional and celibacy, and also urges the election of the priests by the people, and the use of the Bible and liturgy in the national language.

Count Alexander Manzoni, the distinguished Italian poet and novelist, died May 23, aged eighty-nine years.

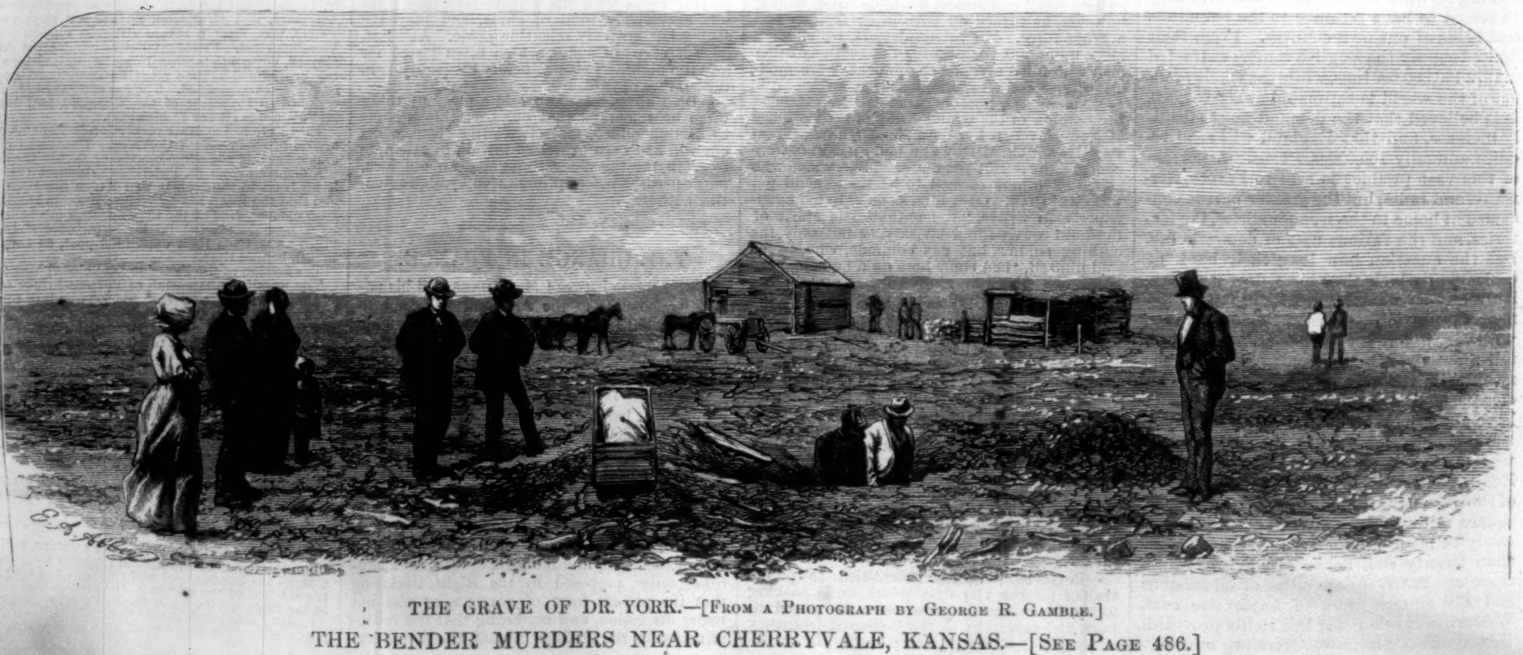


THE BENDER SHANTY.—[From a Photograph by George R. Gamble.]



1. Grave of Dr. York. 2. Grave of M'Kenzie. 3. Grave of M'Croatty. 4. Grave of Brown. 5. Grave of unknown. 6. Grave of unknown. 7. Grave of Longcors and child. 8. Pit or cellar in which bodies were cast.

SCENE OF THE BENDER MURDERS.—[From a Sketch by John W. Donlady.]



THE GRAVE OF DR. YORK.—[From a Photograph by George R. Gamble.]

THE BENDER MURDERS NEAR CHERRYVALE, KANSAS.—[See Page 486.]

THE REV. HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., LL.D.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY CHARLES K. BILL.]

## THE REV. DR. CROSBY.

THE Rev. Dr. CROSBY, who was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, which convened at Baltimore on the 15th of May, was born in this city in 1826. He was formerly Professor of Greek in the University of New York, and afterward filled the same chair in Rutgers College. Dr. CROSBY early in life felt that his true vocation was the Christian ministry, and ten years ago he was called from Rutgers College to the position which he still holds, that of the pastorate of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church in this city, which, under his guidance and labors, enjoys a highly gratifying degree of prosperity. From a sermon recently preached by Dr. CROSBY, reviewing the ten years of his pastorate, it appears that the present membership of the church is nearly seven hundred, that it sustains four vigorous and useful missions, is entirely free from debt, and that its resources are abundant.

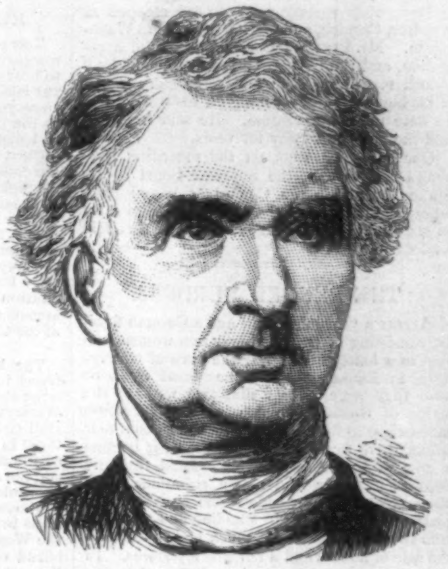
In November, 1870, Dr. CROSBY was called to the responsible and honorable position of Chancellor of the University of New York, which he is eminently qualified to fill by high scholarly attainments, and energy, promptness, and decision of character.

## THE LATE BARON LIEBIG.

No more serious loss has taken place in the ranks of science for some time past than that of Baron JUSTUS LIEBIG, who died in Munich, after a painful and lingering illness, on the 18th of April last, at the age of seventy. He was born on the 12th of May, 1803, in Darmstadt, and at sixteen entered the University of Bonn, and subsequently received a medical diploma at Erlangen. A few years later he visited Paris, and for two years attended to the study of chemistry. He was made Professor of Chemistry in the University of Giessen, where he started a laboratory for practical instruction in this science. Some of the most eminent chemists of the century were his assistants and pupils, among them HOFFMAN, WILL, and FRESENIUS. In 1832, in conjunction with WÖHLER, he commenced the publication of the *Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie*, which has been continued to the present time under the conjoint auspices of KOCK, ERLENMEYER, and VULHARD, and is one of the standard serials on those subjects.

For many years LIEBIG has been especially known for his labors in agricultural chemistry, having almost established a new science in this direction, and in which he was, up to the time of his death, one of the highest living authorities. The practical application of chemistry to the arts of agriculture has always received special attention from his pen. His researches upon chemistry as applied to physiology and pathology have also exerted a great influence on the studies of the day, and stimulated research among inquirers in all parts of the world.

Baron LIEBIG was buried at Munich, and the indications of sympathy and respect were universal. Many distinguished persons joined in the procession, and, despite a heavy rain, the cemetery was crowded to excess. The service was read by a Lutheran minister, and an oration was delivered over the grave. Dr. DÖLLINGER was present. It was proposed to erect a monument to the late Baron. The site is not yet determined upon, but it will most probably be in Munich.



THE LATE BARON JUSTUS LIEBIG.

## THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

CORNISH, New Hampshire, is a town of hill farms, and nothing else. But where it lies along the Connecticut River the land is as rich and the views as fine as in any portion of that beautiful valley.

A little more than a century ago, Judge CHASE, with his sons, General, Doctor, and Deacon CHASE, became the proprietor of the township, gave 200 acres, "as by law compelled," to the Church of England, named it after the town from whence their ancestors came, built themselves homes on the banks of the Connecticut, and in 1763 had it chartered. In this house Deacon CHASE died, and his grandson, SALMON P. CHASE, whom we mourn to-day, was born. Behind it the clear and pure river flowed smoothly, and from its very bed, on the Vermont shore, lone and beautiful Mount Ascutney springs up over three thousand feet. And before the house was the broad turnpike, the then great thoroughfare of the Connecticut Valley, and within a stone's-throw was the school-house where, before he was four years old, Chief Justice CHASE learned his A, B, C.

A little north, in a nice old brick house, his cousin, Judge PUTNAM, a fine gentleman of the old school, and his elegant wife still live—the fifth generation on the same lands. He told me that one fierce winter day, when the snow was falling fast and thick, and the wind whistling loud and whirling the flakes blindingly, school was out. Being the older and stronger, he took little SALMON, then four years old, on his back. The teacher overtook them, and said, "You've got a hard-headed little fellow there; take care of him, for you will hear from *him*, if he lives." That teacher and scholar were once more associated in the Capitol—the little boy in the Senate, the teacher in the House!

Yet farther north, on that 200-acre lot, with the Connecticut before, Ascutney a little to the south, and Windsor a shade north, stands the old church. In the adjoining grave-yard five generations (more than fifty) of the CHASE family rest.

A large slate stone at the head of Chief Justice CHASE's great-grandfather reads:

IN MEMORY OF THE
HONOURABLE SAMUEL CHASE, ESQ.,
WHO DIED AUGUST 12TH, 1800,
AGED 93 YEARS.

Sweet peace and heavenly hope and humble joy
Divinely beam on his exalted soul.
Distruction gild and crown him for the skeys
With incomunicable luster bright.

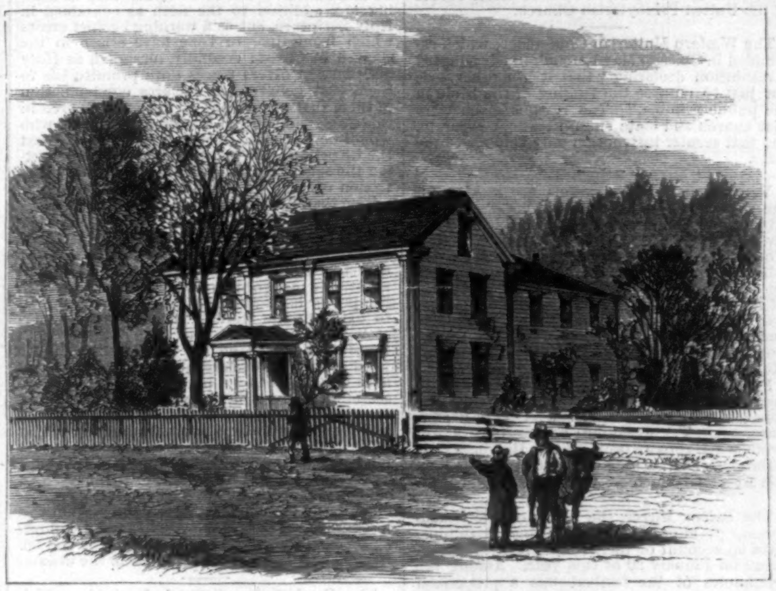
Beside him, on a wall of brick, lies a large stone, on which is inscribed:

"Erected in memory of Gen. JONATHAN CHASE, a free and accepted Mason, one of the first settlers of this town. He filled a variety of offices in honour to himself and advantage to the public. On the 14 January, 1800, he departed this life, in the 68th year of his age."

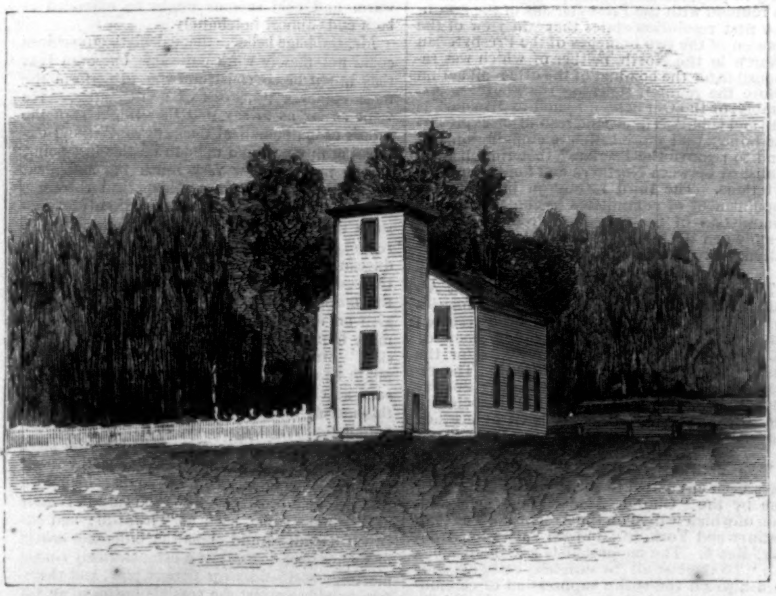
When SALMON P. CHASE was but ten years old his father moved to Keene, and after a time failed, and the future Chief Justice helped himself through college, choosing for his *Alma Mater* old Dartmouth, some twenty-five miles from his birth-place, up the Connecticut Valley, and often spent a Sabbath, or a part of his vacation, with his cousin, Judge PUTNAM. One winter he taught school in a neighboring village, and one Monday morning, as the judge was taking him to his school, he asked, "How much do you have a month?"

"Eleven dollars; and a teacher can't afford to flatter much at that price."

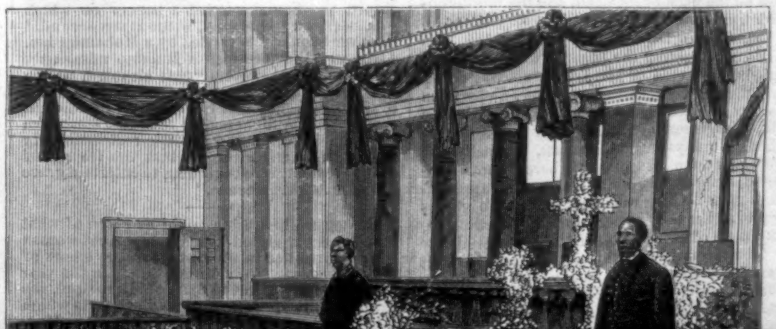
In 1864 he sent Mrs. PUTNAM fifty dollars to aid in repairing the church; and in 1866 he was



BIRTH-PLACE OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY WILLIAM COFFRIN.]



THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE—OLD CHURCH AND GRAVE-YARD.—[PHOT. BY WILLIAM COFFRIN.]



THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE—LYING IN STATE.—[PHOTOGRAPHED BY D. R. HOLMES.]

at Dartmouth commencement, and stopped at Windsor, Cornish, and Keene, *en route* to Washington. Mr. Pike, of Cornish, gave him a reception, and the old people began to come by 3 o'clock P.M.; and each had some story to tell of his boyhood, and all hung on his words as if he were incarnate wisdom. He said it was to him the pleasantest day for years.

Our last illustration on the preceding page shows the room of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Capitol at Washington, where the remains of the late Chief Justice lay in state previous to their interment in Oak Hill Cemetery.

## THE BENDER MURDERS.

About a year and a half ago a German family, consisting of two men and two women, settled in a lonely house near the town of Cherryvale, in Kansas. Where they came from, or who they were, except that they went by the name of Bender, no one knew. The house stood close to the road-side, and being about four hours' drive from the Osage Mission, it became a sort of inn, where travelers could rest and feed their horses, and obtain refreshment for themselves. It is a rude frame structure, unplastered, and divided by studding and a curtain into two rooms, in one of which is a counter for the sale of liquors and a few grocery stores. In the other room was a stove, a bed, and in the floor, between the stove and bed, a trap-door opens into a cellar, into which a passage also leads from the outside, at the rear of the house. About a hundred yards back of the house is a garden nearly an acre in extent, in which are several rows of apple-trees. Every thing about the place is desolate and dreary. A more unpromising spot for a traveler's halt could not well be imagined.

The Benders mingled little with their neighbors, and were generally regarded with aversion. The younger of the two women, known as Kate, was professedly a Spiritualist. She claimed to have power over evil spirits, and to cure diseases of every kind. She is described as a repulsive-looking creature, with a vicious and cruel eye, and is supposed to have been the ruling-spirit of the family. Her advertisement, a copy of which was posted in the hotels of the neighboring towns, stated that she could heal blindness, fits, deafness, and drunkenness. The other members of the family were Mr. Bender, aged about 63; his wife, a little younger; and a step-son, named John Gebardt, but commonly called Bender.

For some months past vague rumors have been in circulation of the mysterious disappearance of persons upon the Mission road; but the public paid no attention to them until roused by the disappearance of Dr. York in the early part of last March. He was known to have left his father's farm, near Fort Scott, on horseback, on the 10th of March; the place where he breakfasted next morning, about three miles from the Mission, was discovered, but beyond that point the most diligent search elicited no trace of him. The whole country was thoroughly aroused, and scores of persons were out day after day searching for the missing man.

Suspicion seems not to have fallen upon the Bender family until it was accidentally discovered, on the 3d of May, that they had abandoned their house. Every thing about the premises indicated a hasty flight. In the stables a calf was found starved to death. The news spread like wild-fire, and from far and near people flocked to search the premises. Nothing was discovered, however, until three days later, when a brother of the missing man, while exploring the garden, came to a depression in the ground similar in shape to a grave. The earth was speedily removed, and at a depth of about four feet the body of Dr. York was discovered. His skull was broken at the back and his throat cut. All clothing except the shirt had been stripped from his body.

Horrified by this discovery, the parties engaged in the search the next day commenced probing the ground with iron rods, and in a short time the bodies of seven other persons were found, all of whom, excepting one little girl, had been murdered in the same manner—first stunned by a blow on the back of the head, and the murderous work finished with the knife. Their names will be found under the centre cut on page 484, with numbers indicating the position where each was buried. The case of Mr. Longcors was peculiarly touching. He was a widower, and was on his way to place his little motherless daughter, a child of eighteen months, with her grandparents, when, two days after Christmas, he must have stopped at the Benders'. There he was murdered, stripped, and buried; and appearances indicate that his little child was thrown alive into his grave, as her body showed no marks of violence, and none of her clothing had been removed.

The theory in regard to these murders is that persons stopping at the house were seated with their backs close to the cotton curtain which divided the two rooms. A person standing behind the curtain could stun the victim by a blow from a heavy hammer, and the dreadful work would be finished with the knife over the trap-door, leaving no trace of blood on the floor. The body was then probably thrown down into the cellar, and at night carried out and buried. Three large hammers, with which these murders were doubtless committed, were found in the house.

No trace of the Bender fugitives has yet been discovered. They are now supposed to have been concerned in the murder of a German family near New Albany, Indiana, a crime committed shortly before their appearance on the scene of their latest atrocities. It would be hard to point out a more terrible chapter in the annals of crime than that connected with this lonely house on the Kansas prairie.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The reports of the health of the Pope are not reassuring, and we may expect at any moment to hear of his death. Pio Nono is of the Mastai family, and has worn the triple crown over twenty-six years. At the time of his accession to the papacy he was quite a liberal in politics, and distinguished himself by his zeal as a reformer. The revolution of 1848 drove him to the conservative side, and since his return from his flight to Gaeta his policy has been wholly reactionary. His reign will be historically noteworthy for the fall of the temporal power; the formal declaration by an assembly of bishops of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary; the assembling of the Vatican Council, the first since that of Trent in 1545; the consequent declaration of the dogma of infallibility; and the ascendency of the Jesuits in the administration of the Church.

The May anniversaries have declined in interest in New York, but they have occupied a large share of public attention in London. The Wesleyan Annual Missionary Meeting in Exeter Hall lasted from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. The secretaries reported the receipts for the past year to be £156,910, and the disbursements £150,648. Thirty-five foreign missionaries have been sent out since the anniversary of 1872. This society sustains missions in Spain, Italy, Germany, British America, the West Indies, West Africa, India, China, the island of Ceylon, and Polynesia, especially the Friendly and Feejee islands. It employs 49 missionaries, who have under their care 110,377 church members.

On Tuesday, May 6, the "Church Missionary Society" held its anniversary in Exeter Hall. It reports 154 mission stations, with 204 European clergymen and 143 native teachers, and 21,000 communicants in the mission churches. The ordinary income for the year has amounted to £156,440. The expenditure has exceeded this sum by £11,000.

Mr. George M'Donald, the lecturer, greatly surprised the congregation of All-Souls (Dr. Bellows's) Church in this city by the fervor of his preaching. The *Liberal Christian* says of his recent sermon: "His method was simple, large, profound, his language unaffected and full of intensity, his manner passionate, affectionate, commanding. He shook the whole assembly with his earnestness and sympathetic voice and contagious delivery. People wept who were all unused to tears. We had no conception from any experience of him as a lecturer of what he was in the pulpit."

The opposition to the union of church and state continues to grow in Scotland. The lower courts of the Free Church are calling upon their General Assembly, which meets May 22, "to take up the Church question with a view to pronouncing in favor of disestablishment." Like action has also been taken by the inferior courts of the United Presbyterian Church.

The Western Unitarian Conference, which assembled in Chicago May 1, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "that it is neither wise nor just to enforce the reading of the Bible in the public schools." The reasons given were that church and state should be kept separate, and that secular instruction only belongs to the state.

Very extensive preparations are making for the General Conference of the Christians from all Nations, coming under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, and to assemble in New York on the 2d of October next. The session will last ten days. An address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. William Adams, of this city. During each day the conference will be divided into sections, English, French, and German, and also according to topics. Public meetings will be held in the Academy of Music on the evenings, and among them will be a French and a German meeting. Among the many distinguished persons expected from Europe are Dr. Dorner, of the University of Berlin; Pressensé; Tischendorf; Father Hyacinthe; Professor Calderwood, of the University of Edinburgh; Dr. Mullens, secretary of the London Missionary Society; and Count Bernstorff.

The *Indian Mirror*, the organ of the Bramo Somaj, or church of progressive Brahmins, gives an account of their annual festival, which began on January 20 of this year. Among the ceremonies of the festival was a procession through the streets of Calcutta. The Rev. C. H. Dall, the Unitarian missionary, who has joined the Somaj, carried a banner on which was inscribed "One only, without any second." Another banner was carried by a Mohammedan. At one of the meetings a Brahmo missionary told his fellow-believers "that although within the last forty years more than one hundred Brahmo churches had been formed in different parts of India, there had at the same time been so much defection and so little real unanimity among the many members that the friends of the movement were beginning to entertain grave fears for its permanence."

No better illustration could be given of what may be accomplished by a single earnest woman than is furnished in the history of the labors of Miss Rankin in Northern Mexico. In the year 1846, while living in the State of Mississippi, she learned, from our returning soldiers, facts which interested her in the moral condition of the Mexican people. In consequence of the prohibition of Protestant teaching she was unable to enter Mexican territory, and therefore established a school for Mexican children at Brownsville, on the American side. Before long Bibles were passing over the line and circulating freely among the Mexican people. In 1854 Miss Rankin built a Protestant seminary for Mexican girls in Brownsville. In 1860 religious freedom was established in Mexico, and a mission organized in Monterey. With funds raised in the United States by herself, Miss Rankin built a mission-house in that city at a cost of $15,000. Some of her Protestant converts offering to go out as Bible readers, she came again to the United States, and obtained, chiefly from ladies of New England, subscriptions for their support. Churches are now scattered over an area of four or five hundred miles, with from twelve to sixty members each, and the way is prepared for the spread of Protestant Christianity throughout Northern Mexico. The missions have recently been transferred by Miss Rankin to the care of the American Board.

The advance of Japan in Christian civilization goes forward without any pause. The edict against Christianity was formally abrogated in February. The government hesitated over the repeal from fear of a popular reaction, but no disturbance has followed. The calendar has been conformed to that of Christian nations, so that hereafter the year will begin January 1. Sunday is established as a legal holiday under the name of the "Day of Light," or the "Sun's Day." Christmas is also made a holiday under some Japanese name. The upper classes at Yokohama are very generally adopting the European costume. A railway train runs from Yokohama to Jeddo, eighteen miles, every hour. The government has decided to throw the whole country open to foreigners, with the proviso that all travelers shall submit to the laws of the empire. And, to complete the whole, a Scotchman is said to have composed a national anthem for the Japanese.

Letters from India speak in strong terms of the benefit to Christian missions of the lectures of Professor Seelye, of Amherst College, to the educated Hindoos of Bombay. This visit to the East was undertaken at the instance of missionaries of the American Board, with the hope that Dr. Seelye's labors might result in drawing the attention of English-speaking natives to the claims of Christianity. Two months were spent by him in Bombay. His public lectures were well attended by those whom it was hoped to reach. "The various subjects, though often of a nature to excite opposition and hostility, were handled with so much ability and with so much genuine courtesy that criticism was, for the time at least, disarmed, and the audiences seemed to be carried along with the speaker." Interesting private interviews were also held with educated natives. The experiment was a novel one in Christian mission work, but has been justified by its success. Professor Seelye returned home last month.

Monseigneur Mermillod can be quite epigrammatic. Recently expelled from Switzerland, he has established himself at Ferney, so long the home of Voltaire. He writes thus to the Pope: "Your Holiness sent me to Calvin; Calvin sent me to Voltaire; I hope to inter them both."

The convocation of the Church of England has met again. On Wednesday, May 7, the Upper House adopted the following "declaration" respecting the Athanasian Creed: "For the removal of doubts, and to prevent disquietude in the use of the Athanasian Creed, this Synod doth solemnly declare that the Confession of our Christian faith, commonly called the Creed of St. Athanasius, is not to be understood as making any addition to the faith as contained in Holy Scripture, but as a warning against errors which from time to time have arisen in the Church of Christ; secondly, inasmuch as Holy Scripture in divers places doth promise life to them that believe, and declares condemnation of them that believe not, so doth the Church in this Confession declare the necessity for all who would be in a state of salvation of holding fast the Christian faith, and the great peril of rejecting the same. So that the warnings in this confession of faith are to be understood in no otherwise than like warnings in Holy Scripture."

At the recent Synod of the Irish (disestablished) Church the proposed changes of the liturgy occasioned most earnest debates. An effort to substitute the word "minister" for "priest" in the prayer-book was defeated, as also a proposal to expunge the words "this child is regenerate" from the baptismal formula. Revision Resolution, No. 93, on the real presence in the Lord's Supper, declares that "Whereas....it hath been taught by some that by virtue of consecration there is in or under the forms of the elements a presence of Christ, or of Christ's flesh and blood, unto which adoration may or ought to be done, it is hereby declared that such teaching is not permitted by the Church of Ireland." This resolution was discussed for two days. An amendment declaring that there *is no presence* of Christ in the elements after consecration was lost. Finally the original resolution was adopted by *ayes*, clergy 120, laity 125; *noes*, 52 and 36. Archbishop Trench participated in the debate.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, which began its annual session in the city of Baltimore early in May, has adopted important resolutions on reunion with the Presbyterians of the South. The first resolution states that "in view of the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church in the North, neither of which was responsible for the conduct of the other, all action before the reunion touching the Southern Assembly, or the Old School Synod of Missouri, is null and void." The second resolution expresses the hope "that more intimate communion will tend to remove the barriers" that time has established between Northern and Southern Presbyterians. The third resolution proposes the appointment of committees to confer with like committees of the Southern Presbyterian Assembly and the Synod of Missouri. These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The National Convention of Baptists at Albany has decided to send ten more missionaries to India. Collections have also been resolved upon to cover the missionary deficiency of $42,000. The Home Mission receipts for the past year are reported to be $104,619. The receipts of Women's Baptist Missionary Society have been $20,158. The object of this society is the Christianization of the women of heathen lands.

Two petitions of directly opposite purport have been circulated in the Church of England, one by the "Church Association," a deputation of which waited on the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in Lambeth Palace, on Monday, May 5. The memorialists ask the bishops (1.) "To exercise all the authority vested in your lordships for the entire suppression of ceremonies and practices adjudged to be illegal. (2.) To take especial care that in the consecration of new and in the restoration of old churches no form of architectural arrangements and no ornaments be allowed that may facilitate the introduction of the superstitious practices and erroneous doctrines which the Church at the Reformation did disown and reject. (3.) And lastly, in the admission of candidates to Holy Orders—in the licensing of curates—and also in the distribution of patronage, to protect us and our families from teaching which, though it may not subject the individual offender to judicial condemnation, is, when taken in its plain and obvious meaning, subversive of those truths to which our Protestant Church, as keeper and witness of Holy Writ, has ever borne its faithful testimony." This petition is said to be signed by lords, knights, baronets, justices of the peace, and many others; in all, 60,000 persons. The Archbishop of Canterbury assured the deputation that it would be no fault of the bishops if the law remained a dead letter.

The second petition, which is to be presented to both houses of Convocation, affirms that the Book of Prayer "is manifestly incomplete through the absence, in many particulars, of such services and rubrics as would give adequate expression to the claim of the Church of England to be catholic in her doctrine, usage, and ritual," and asks that it may be modified in the following particulars:

1. *As to Services.*—The different forms of prayer for the consecration and reopening of churches and chapels, and the consecration of cemeteries; for harvest festivals; for missions; for the benediction of missionaries; for the appointment of readers; and for various other like purposes; and wide-spread use of metrical psalms, hymns, and litanies.

2. *As to Ceremonial and Ornaments.*—The use of solemn and other processions as well in cathedral and parish churches as elsewhere; the formal presentation to archbishops and bishops of crosiers and pastoral staves, and the ceremonial use thereof; the use of processional crosses and banners, credence tables, chalice veils, colored altar-cloths, and the like.

As to doctrines, they desire the more distinct statement of (1.) The real presence of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in the Holy Communion, "under the form of bread and wine." (2.) The adoration due to Him there present. (3.) The sacrifice which He there offers by the hands of His priest to the Divine Majesty.

Mr. Matthew Arnold's earnest criticism of the Christian theology of the age, which he has issued under the title of *Literature and Dogma*, has been republished in the United States.

The anniversary meetings of the English Baptists were held this year, as usual, in London, beginning in the last week of April. The building fund shows an increase of $4500 over last year's income. The Bible Translation Society shows for 1872 an income of $13,000, the Home and Irish Mission Society of $30,000, the Foreign Mission Society of $200,000, which is an increase of $34,000 over the preceding year. This latter society sustains missions in Western Africa, China, the West Indies, parts of Europe, as well as India. Among the speakers at these anniversary meetings was Ernest Noel, Esq., son of the late Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel.

## MR. BABBAGE.

Mr. Babbage, the inventor of the calculating machine, deemed it possible to obtain an exact record of the succession of hot and cold years for long periods in by-gone ages. His plan was as follows: Among the stumps of trees in some ancient forests, he proposed to select one in which both the number and the size of the rings that have been annually produced were clearly marked. He would write down the succession of hot and cool summers as marked in this tree, assuming that the larger the ring in each case, the hotter has been the summer. He then proposed to examine other trees of about the same date, until he found some which recorded a series of hot and cold seasons exactly similar to that which he had already noted down, and until the series extended far enough for him to be sure that the resemblance was not accidental, but that he had before him a natural register of the same seasons which had been recorded in the first tree. As some of these trees would be somewhat older than the first tree, while others would have survived it, he considered that it would be possible, so to say, to piece out the information obtained from one tree by means of the others; and that, after examining a great number of trees, his record of warm and cold seasons might be extended at both ends almost indefinitely.

Mr. Babbage believes that calculating machines could not merely work out sums, but even that they might be so constructed as to perform the most complex processes of mathematics. He went so far as to say that they might give the proofs of mathematical theorems. Without expressing any personal opinion on this last point, I may indicate how very much the statement involves. For certain mathematical theorems have two or more proofs already discovered, besides probably others as yet undiscovered. In regard to these cases there will be a sort of Sadducean difficulty; for as the various proofs, like the seven husbands, have about an equal claim, the machine will have to make up its mind to give an invidious preference, unless it thinks it more impartial to give a turn to each in succession. Mr. Babbage also held that a machine might be made which would play games of skill, such as chess. He of course did not mean by this merely that it could perform the part of the automaton, and register the moves of an unseen player; but he held that it might take the place of the player, and find out perfect play by itself. On my showing signs of incredulity, he added that he could prove this to be the case in respect of a simple game, such as Tit-tat-to; and between Tit-tat-to and chess the difference would be one only of degree: if a comparatively simple machine could discover perfect play, and therefore provide against the possible moves of an adversary, in the easier game, was there any thing absurd in the supposition that a far more complicated machine might take into account the immense variety of the manœuvres at chess? It thus appears that, according to Mr. Babbage, machines might be made to find out perfect play at chess, though the united labors of so many generations of players have as yet failed to discover it. But, if the ingenuity of machines can so far surpass the ingenuity of miserable mortals in one department, why not in others? On this supposition, do not future generations seem likely to realize, in a new and almost literal sense, the old saying, *Deus ex machinâ?* Or, at any rate, is the author of "Erewhon" far wrong when he says that at length men and machines will have to change places, and that, instead of men employing machinery, machines will end by employing "mannery?"

Mr. Babbage is said to have complained that he had caught cold at dinner from mistaking a plate-glass window behind him for an open one; and then to have illustrated the power of imagination by adding that, on finding himself at a strange house without his night-cap, he had been able perfectly to replace it by tying a piece of string round his head. Would he have carried this reasoning further, and, after substituting a few pieces of string for his ordinary clothes, have defied the inclemency of the weather?

The anecdote which Mr. Babbage himself told me, as personally interesting to me, relates to a visit which he paid, when young, to that most mournfully fascinating of places, Ham House, near Richmond, where the bounty of Lauderdale and others has amassed countless treasures of all sorts, which now lie buried and forgotten, like the "unvalued jewels" which, in Clarence's dream, lay at the bottom of the sea. To this enchanted palace of desolation Mr. Babbage obtained admission, along with a large party, one of whom was a Dutch baron, and another an Indian prince. It was understood that the prince was to be shown over Ham by a daughter of the house, who was not beautiful merely, but rich; but some of the visitors, including Mr. Babbage and the baron, were left under charge of the housekeeper. This last part of the arrangement was unknown to the Dutchman, who surprised his companions by the persistent eagerness with which he kept close to his conductor. At last, on turning a corner, they saw him on his knees, proposing in broken English to the astonished housekeeper, while she was in vain trying to explain to him that he had mistaken the object of his courtship, as she herself was not the heiress.

## SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE numerous friends of Sir **CHARLES LYELL** in this country will regret to hear of the death of Lady **LYELL**, on the 24th of April last, in the sixty-fifth year of her age. Lady **LYELL** usually accompanied her husband in his geological excursions, having been with him in his visits to the United States, and was herself accomplished as a geologist and naturalist.

The army Signal-office has made preparations for a very great extension of its valuable system of reports of the heights of rivers, particularly of all those opening into the Mississippi. Over twenty-five stations are now established at suitable points on these rivers, especially, of course, on the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi. They are provided in some instances with automatic self-recording apparatus, and at all other places the observation of the height of the water is taken eight times daily when floods are apprehended. By this most beautiful system every wave of high water is accurately followed in its course down stream, and the approach of dangerous high floods is easily foretold by the repeated telegraphic reports. The system of river reports, which has been in operation during the past year, has given such universal satisfaction to those navigating the Western waters that the demand for increased facilities can only be met by this new and far more elaborate system of stations.

The universal interest and value of the systematic telegraphic reports of the weather and of the rivers now furnished by the army Weather Bureau show what a power the electric telegraph is destined to become when its ramifications shall be still further extended, and the expense of using it cheapened.

The results of the explorations in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, prosecuted during the months of July and August, 1872, by Messrs. **WHITEAVES** and **BULGER**, have just been published, in the form of an official report to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This was the second enterprise of Mr. **WHITEAVES**, and was arranged to complete the labor of 1871. The area examined extended from a little above Cape Rozier to the Magdalen Islands. A depth of water somewhat over 200 fathoms was found near the centre of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, between Cape Rozier and the southwest point of Anticosti; the greatest depth actually met with was 313 fathoms, about half-way between the east point of Anticosti and the Bird Rocks.

The work was prosecuted on board the government schooner *Stella Maris*, which, being a sailing vessel, was not so conveniently adapted for this purpose as a steamer would have been. In spite of the difficulties in the way, however, large collections were made, embracing several species new to science. The bottom temperature was generally ascertained by bringing up the mud and sand and immersing the bulb of the thermometer in it. In this way a record of 32° F. was obtained at a depth of sixty fathoms, about five and a quarter miles to the east-southeast of Bonaventure Island. The mud elsewhere usually indicated about 37° or 38° F., while in the central channel between Anticosti and a part of the Gaspé peninsula the indications were from 40° to 45° F.

Among the novelties discovered was a sponge belonging to a genus but lately indicated in *Depths of the Sea*. About thirty-five species of corallines were obtained, large numbers of them being new. Numerous fine specimens of *Virgularia*, of the species collected last summer, were procured, the same kind having been found by Dr. **PACKARD** on St. George's Banks. Several species of sea-anemones were secured in addition to those of last year's collection. Two undescribed specimens of a coral (both dead) were also gathered at a considerable distance from each other. The relations of these new species are rather to the tropical forms than to those which we already know on the coast of the North Atlantic, and it is suggested that possibly they may have been thrown overboard with ballast. Against this, however, is adduced the fact of the novelty of the form and the absolute identity of two diminutive objects obtained one hundred miles apart.

A work entitled *Journal du Muséum Godeffroy*, a quarto, of which the first part has just appeared, is intended to illustrate the discoveries of the Brothers **GODEFFROY**, of Hamburg. These gentlemen have undertaken the collection of objects of natural history on a large scale for commercial purposes, and have already secured an immense amount of material, especially from the islands of the Pacific. A series of these is preserved in the Godeffroy Museum, and duplicates are disposed of on reasonable terms to public museums. The collection is under the direction of Dr. J. D. E. **SCHMELTZ**, Jun., who is said to be an excellent naturalist, and capable of managing the interest of what promises to be a very extensive establishment.

The annual meeting of the French Association for the Advancement of Science is announced to take place at Lyons on the 21st of August next.

The late distinguished chief of the Coast Survey, by his will, established a fund to be placed in the hands of executors, by whom the income is to be expended, under the direction of a committee of the National Academy of Science, for the advancement of some branch of physical research. The first report of results achieved through this bequest was recently made to the Academy by its President, Professor **JOSEPH HENRY**. The committee had decided that in view of the great interest that Professor **BACHE** had throughout his life manifested in terrestrial magnetism, it would be highly proper to further this science by gradually extending over the country the magnetic survey which, during his own lifetime, he had carried out in the Middle States. In the execution of this design they had been so fortunate as to secure, at small expense, the services of Dr. **HILGARD**, of St. Louis, by whom, in 1872, chiefly in the season most favorable for traveling, quite a large number of stations were occupied for the determination of the magnetic elements. These stations are mostly in the Southern States, and it is the intention of the committee to extend the work annually, northward and westward, as the income from the fund may allow.

Professor **COOK**, State Geologist of New Jersey, has just presented his annual report for the year 1872, which contains an account of the progress of the work done during the past year, and refers to the labors of Professor **JOHN C. SMOCK** in the iron ore region, of Mr. **BOGARDUS** in analyzing soils, etc., and of Professor **BOWSER** in surveying several iron mines. Professor **COOK** himself has been chiefly occupied in furnishing information as to various new products of the State. He has also been engaged in determining questions connected with certain important drainage projects, which had been under the charge of the Geological Survey.

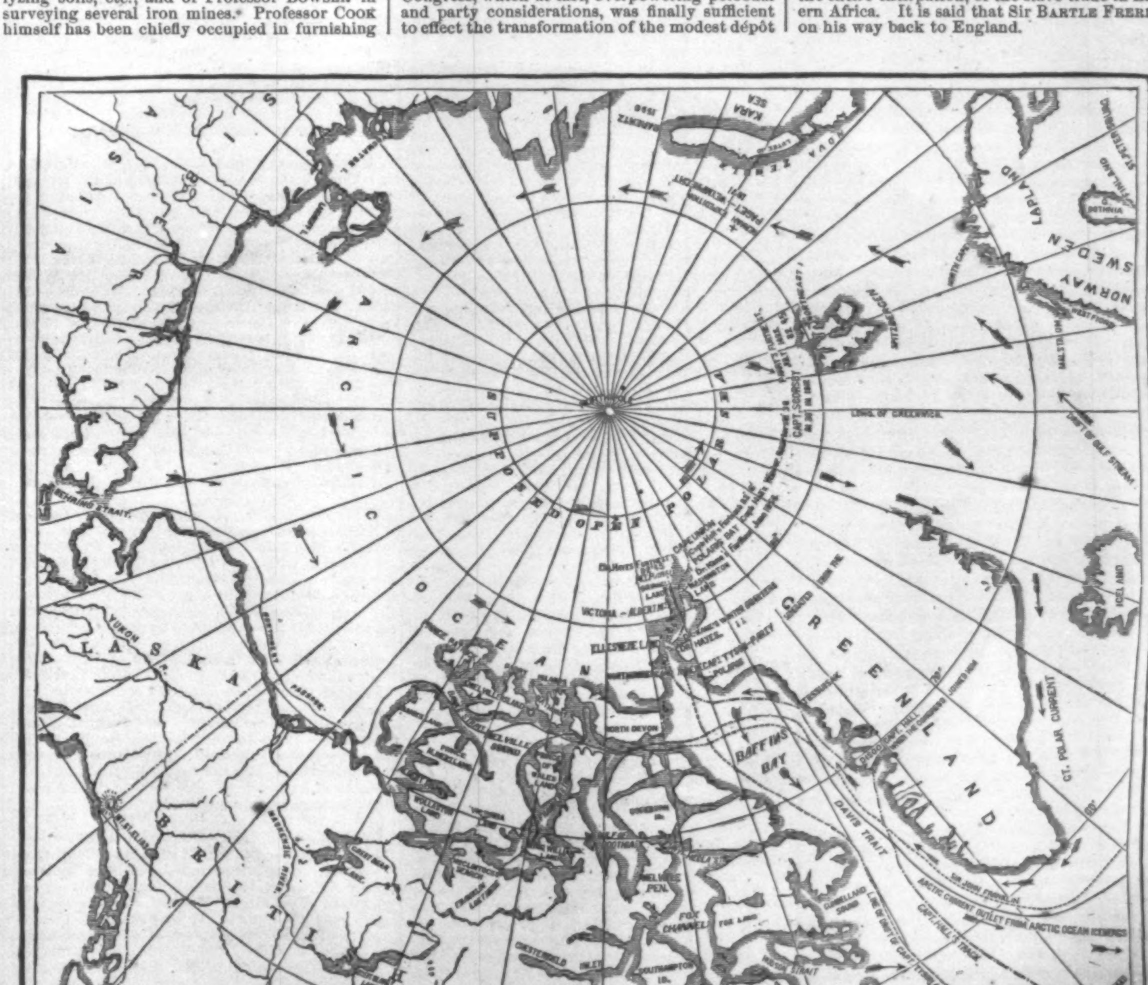
Among other points brought forward by Professor **COOK** is a suggestion as to a new survey of the boundary between New Jersey and New York, the original monuments having in great part got out of place or been removed, and consequently much uncertainty is now existing as to the precise line of partition between the two States.

The discovery of a valuable mine of mica in Warren County is recorded, from which plates of the mineral over a foot in diameter can be readily obtained.

A society has lately been organized at Minneapolis, under the title of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences, which makes its bow to the public in the form of a pamphlet containing its constitution and by-laws and the address of its president, Mr. A. E. **JOHNSON**. The objects of the society are to investigate natural phenomena, and make and preserve collections of specimens of various objects, and to discuss scientific subjects at its meetings.

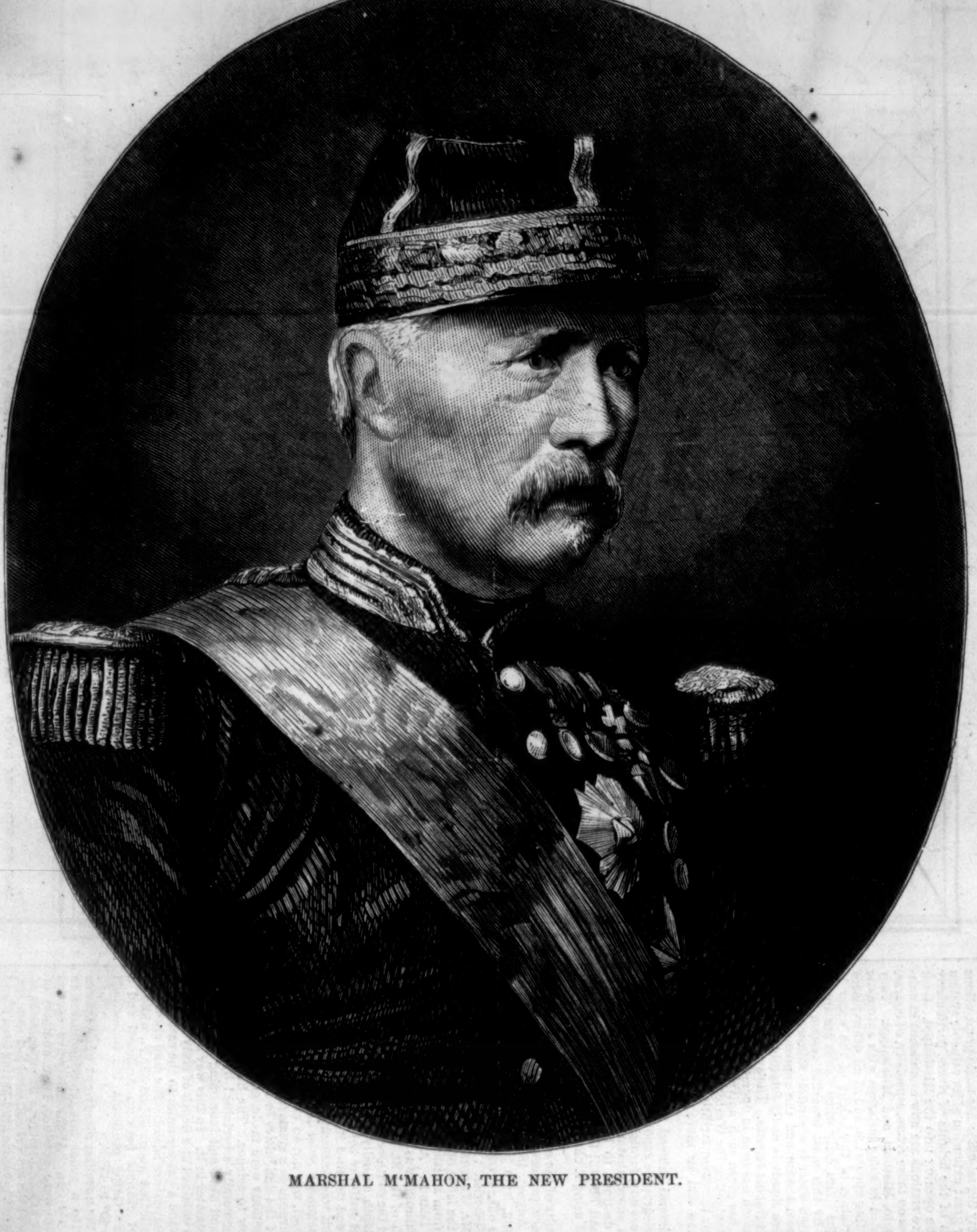
The volume of the observations at the Naval Observatory in 1871, about to be published, will contain, as its fourth appendix, a detailed sketch of the origin and development of that institution. By full quotations from rare documents, Professor **NOURSE** gives the present generation an impressive view of the difficulties our fathers experienced in introducing pure science to government patronage. At present the American government is certainly as discreet in its encouragement of science and art as is any state of Europe, in obedience to the general conviction that knowledge is power, wealth, and happiness. It is highly instructive to follow Professor **NOURSE** in his narrative of the reported failures to secure an appropriation for a national observatory. The official Congressional agitation of this question began in 1810, with the resolution of Mr. **PITKIN** to employ Mr. **LAMBERT** to determine the longitude of Washington as the prime meridian of the United States. Bills to effect this object were introduced at each successive session of Congress; but the burning of the Capitol, and the confusion incident to the war of 1812, annually defeated the project, and it was not until 1821 that Mr. **LAMBERT** was appointed to this work. **LAMBERT'S** report on his results was printed in 1822, and was followed by supplementary reports in 1822 and 1823. The long and eloquent address of President **ADAMS** urging the establishment of a national observatory is familiar to all. He gave expression to his convictions not only in his inaugural address, in 1825, but subsequently, as a Senator, in 1836, 1838, 1840, and 1842. Professor **NOURSE** gives full extracts from the bill reported in 1826, advising the establishment of the observatory as recommended by **ADAMS**. The official correspondence that was thus called out shows that from 1825 to 1842 a steadily increasing pressure was brought to bear upon Congress, which at last, overpowering personal and party considerations, was finally sufficient to effect the transformation of the modest dépôt of charts and instruments into a well-equipped observatory. The "dépôt," as such, had been established in 1830, and its field of operations had much extended during the celebrated Wilkes Exploring Expedition. As auxiliary to the latter, a small observatory was connected with the dépôt from 1833 to 1842, in which **GILLISS** made those observations that constituted his excellent catalogue of 1100 stars; magnetic and meteorological observations were also conducted by him with equal assiduity. To **GILLISS** is generally credited "the honor of being the first in the United States who conducted a working observatory." To this, however, we may add that the first observatory established by the United States government was erected, in 1806, at Cincinnati, by Colonel **JARED MANSFIELD**, the first Surveyor-General, and at this were made from 1806 to 1813 numerous observations, both astronomical and meteorological. The bill establishing a permanent dépôt was passed in March, 1842, and its success was owing apparently in no small degree to the interest excited by the appearance of **ENCKE'S** comet. It is interesting to note the exact coincidence of this date with that of the beginning of the course of astronomical lectures of Professor O. M. **MITCHELL**, who, in May of the same year, secured the funds for the purchase of the fine equatorial of the Cincinnati Observatory, whose corner-stone was laid in November, 1843, by President **ADAMS** in person. The buildings of the Naval Observatory were erected on the site chosen long before by **WASHINGTON** as the location of the proposed National University, and according to the plans furnished by **GILLISS** in November, 1843, after consultation with the best American astronomers, and were completed by September, 1844, which is the date of the report of Lieutenant **GILLISS** to the Secretary of the Navy. With the completion and equipment of the building we may close our extracts from Professor **NOURSE'S** interesting memoir. The subsequent history of the institution is so well given in the annual reports that it must be familiar to all.

The Livingstone Relief Expedition, which accompanied Sir **BARTLE FRERE** to Zanzibar, left Bogomoya about the middle of March for the interior in rather an unsatisfactory condition, as Lieutenant **CAMERON** and other members of the party were seriously indisposed. The rainy season had set in, and much suffering is anticipated for the party, if, indeed, it be able to penetrate at all into the interior and join the great explorer. It is thought that the expedition should have started in the beginning of January in order to escape these exposures, as at that time the plains could be traversed and the mountains reached during the healthiest season. In this case it is said that the planning of the expedition was the consequence of an error in judgment, which will result in its defeat. Sir **BARTLE FRERE** reached Bombay on the 27th of April, after having visited Muscat, where he negotiated a treaty in which the Sultan undertakes to prevent the importation of slaves, and declares free all slaves and others arriving in the territory of Omar. It is hoped that this treaty may result in a very sensible amelioration, if not the entire extirpation, of the slave-trade in Eastern Africa. It is said that Sir **BARTLE FRERE** is on his way back to England.

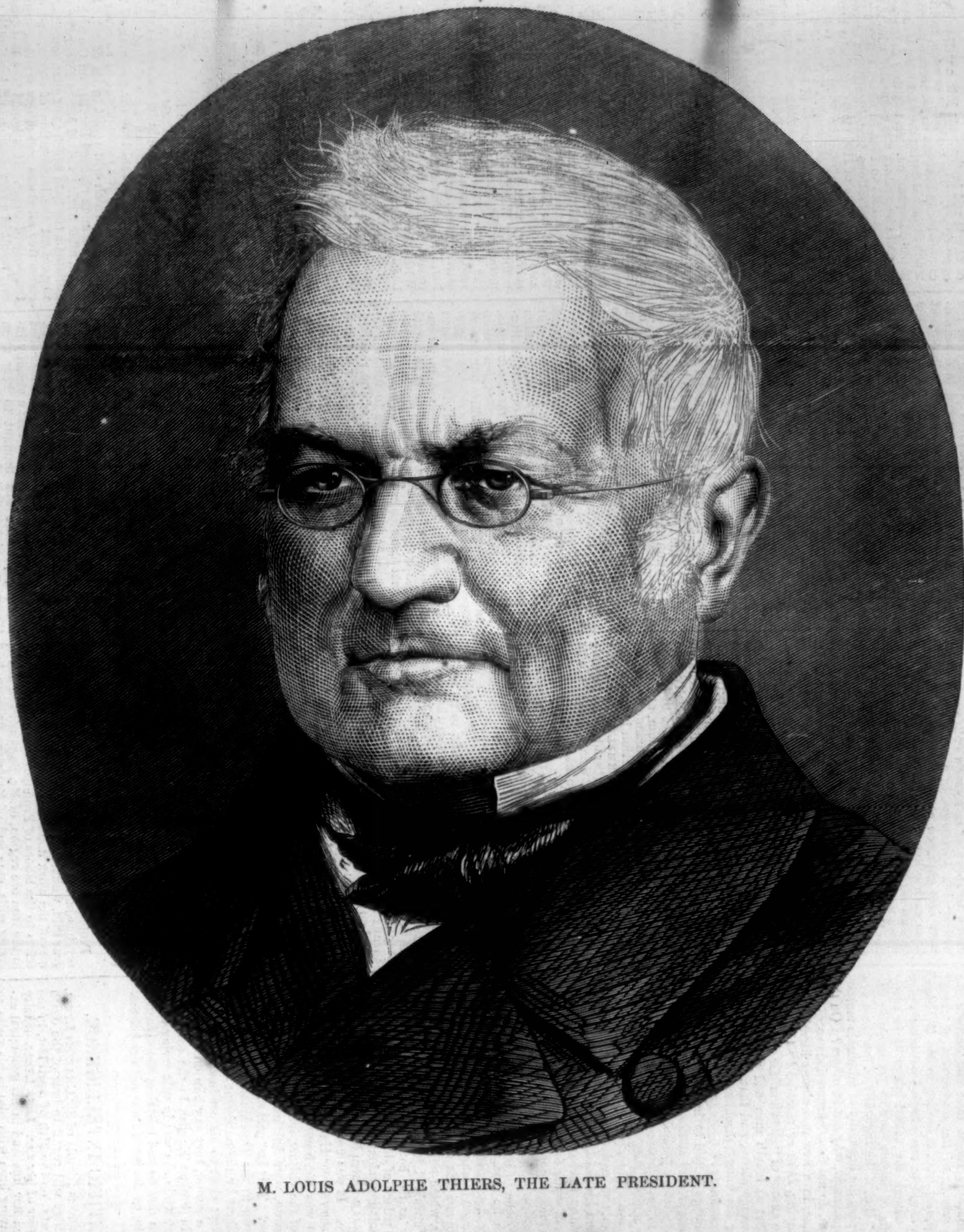


THE NORTH POLAR REGION.

MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE OF HALL'S EXPEDITION, THE DRIFT OF TYSON'S PARTY ON THE ICE-FLOE, AND THE EXTREME LIMIT REACHED BY FORMER EXPEDITIONS.



MARSHAL M'MAHON, THE NEW PRESIDENT.



M. LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS, THE LATE PRESIDENT.

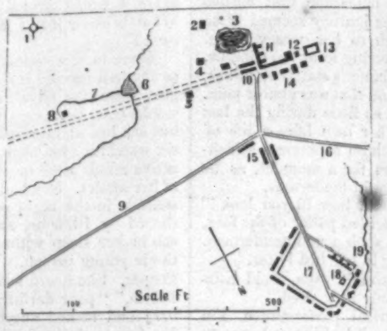
THE CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE.—[SEE PAGE 483.]

## THE DRUMMOND MINE.

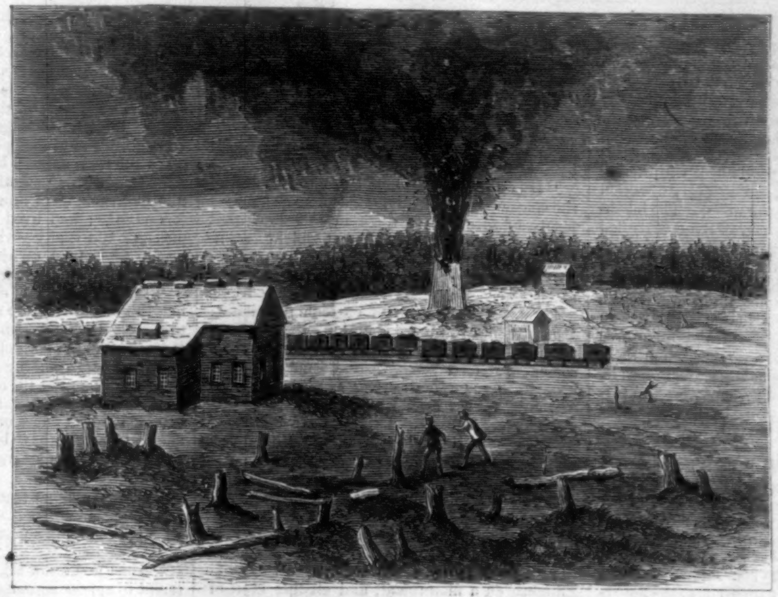
WE lay before our readers this week several interesting sketches of the Drummond Mine disaster, made expressly for *Harper's Weekly* by an artist who witnessed the explosion.

The scene of this dreadful calamity was the little village of Westville, in the county of Pictou, Nova Scotia, about one hundred miles north of Halifax. This village is one of the most extensive mining settlements in the province. Apart from the numerous prospecting operations now in progress, there are three large collieries in full work, from which large quantities of coal are annually taken and exported. Navigation having recently opened, and business becoming active, the workmen in the collieries demanded increased wages, and several strikes occurred in consequence. One of the largest of these collieries, the Drummond, owned by the Intercolonial Coal Company of Montreal, was, in consequence of these strikes, closed for several days previous to the 13th of May, when, the difficulty having been adjusted, the miners went to work again.

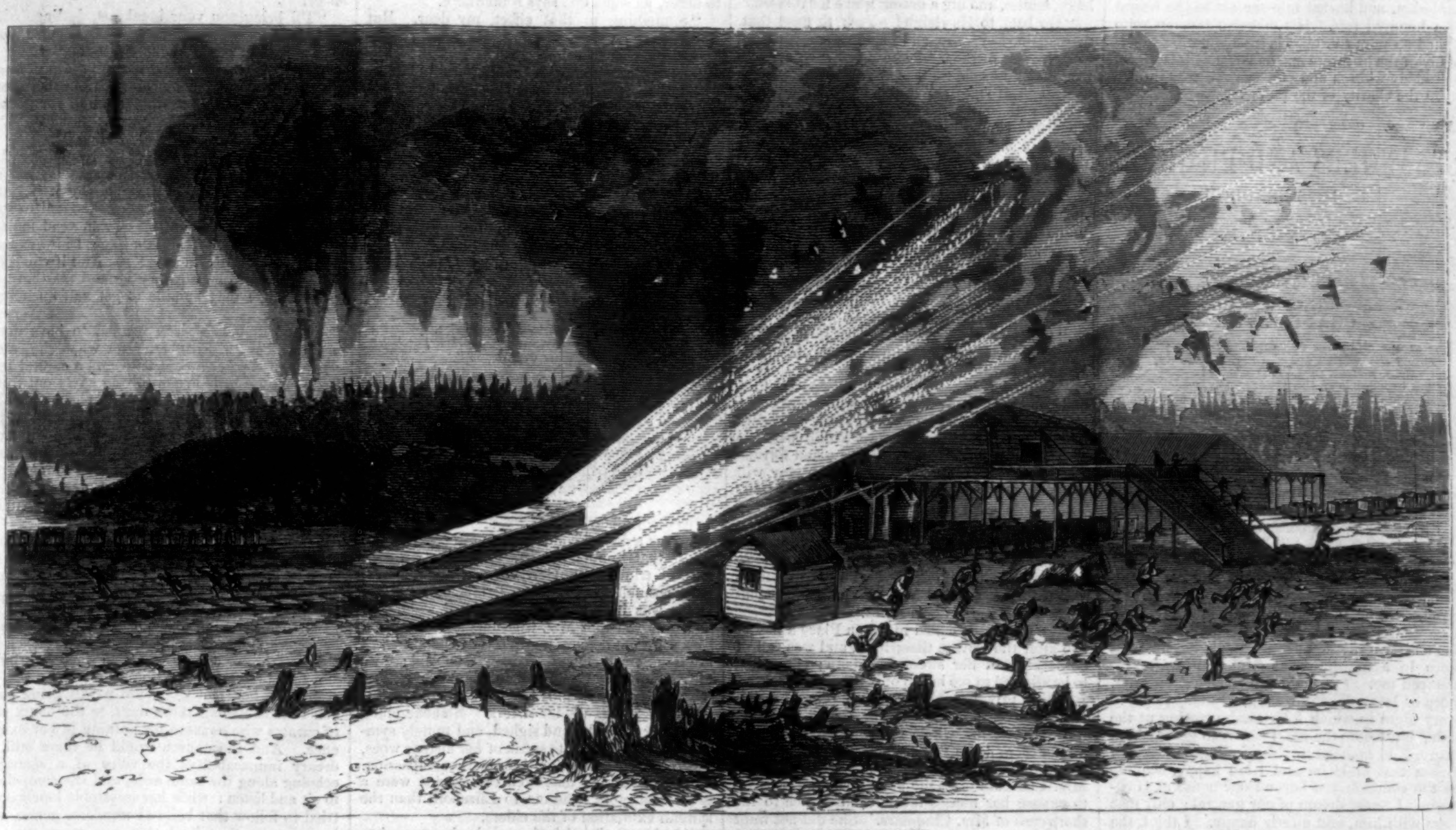
PLAN OF THE DRUMMOND COLLIERY.



1. Point where the fire commenced.—2. Powder-magazine.—3. Thirty thousand tons of coal.—4. Shaft.—5. Locomotive-house.—6. Dam.—7. Trench dug to let water into shaft.—8. Pumping-shaft.—9. Road to Stellerton.—10. Slopes.—11. Bank-house.—12. Engine.—13. Reservoir.—14. Stores.—15. Miners' dwellings.—16. Road to Westville.—17. Miners' dwellings.—18. Old pit.—19. Dam.



EXPLOSION AT THE AIR-SHAFT.



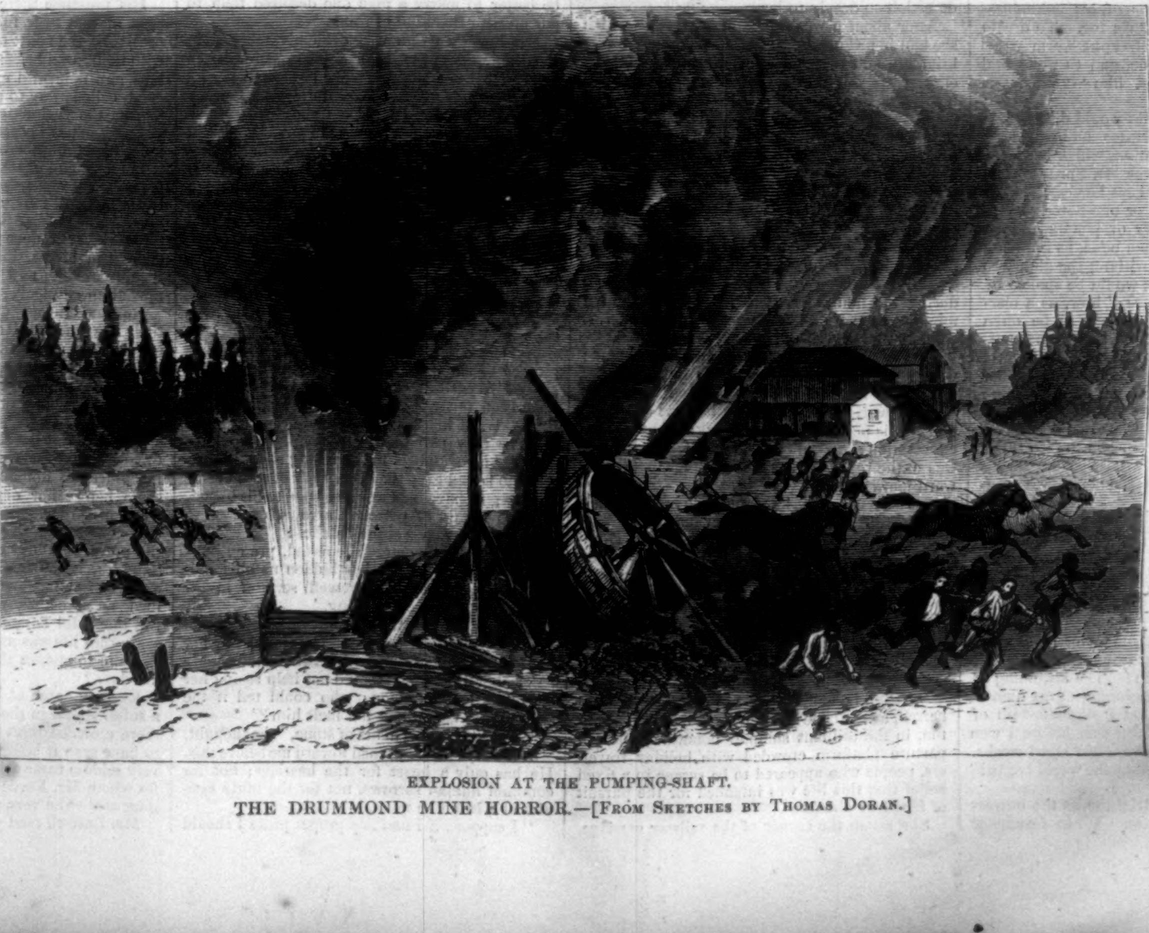
GENERAL VIEW—AT THE MOUTH OF THE SLOPES.

A little after eleven, when the workmen had been some hours in the mine, the firing of a blast of powder, to loosen the coal in a certain bore, set fire to the accumulated gas. The workmen were at once summoned to assist in putting out the fire, but it gained headway, spread through the bore, and in a few minutes resulted in a terrible explosion. Word had been passed to workmen in a lower level to come out as quickly as possible, and messengers had been sent to the surface for assistance.

The call for help was promptly answered by the manager, Mr. DUNN, who, with several brave volunteers, descended the slope for the purpose of rendering assistance. On their way down they passed some workmen making their escape, but bravely held on their course, though conscious of the danger which they ran. The last of the escaping workmen had hardly reached the surface when the first explosion took place. The manager and his companions had probably just reached the level of the slope when this occurred, and their death must have been instantaneous. Dense volumes of smoke and flame issued from the mouth of the slopes, rendering it impossible to approach. A second explosion followed the first after a short interval, preceded by a low rumbling noise, like that emitted by a volcano in action, and the next instant columns of flame shot forth from the air-shafts, setting fire to the surface buildings, and thus adding greatly to the horrors of the scene.

From that time until daylight next morning the fire continued to rage with fearful violence, gathering fierceness every moment. The sky for miles around was illuminated as by the lurid glow of a volcano—the flames belching forth to an immense height. Explosion succeeded explosion throughout the whole of the night, threatening with destruction the cottages of the miners, and the colliery buildings that still remained untouched.—Each explosion was preceded by the low rumbling sound already spoken of, which served as a warning to those who were endeavoring, with such means as were at hand, to quench the flames. The supply of water was insufficient to the emergency, and little could be done toward staying the fire. Of course all hope for the workmen who were in the mine when the explosion occurred had long since departed.

The most severe explosion took place about two o'clock the next morning. The noise was said to resemble that of a park of heavy artillery. The concussion was felt



EXPLOSION AT THE PUMPING-SHAFT.

THE DRUMMOND MINE HORROR.—[FROM SKETCHES BY THOMAS DORAN.]

at a great distance from the scene, and buildings three and four miles away were shaken as by an earthquake. The flames, smoke, and fragments of burning wood shot two hundred feet into the air, and those who witnessed it say it was the most fearful sight they ever beheld. The wood-work about the mouth of the slopes and air-shafts was completely demolished by this explosion, and the air was filled with flying stones and débris, which fell in every direction for a great distance from the mine. The inhabitants of houses in the vicinity of the colliery fled in terror, dreading a recurrence of the explosion.

With daylight the miners set to work to smother the flames, by filling the air-shafts and slopes with clay, and turning into the mine the water from small streams in the vicinity. In one of the southern levels of the mine was stored a large quantity of loose coal, and there was great anxiety lest the flames should reach it, and occasion another, and perhaps worse, explosion. This fear happily proved groundless, and the flames were subdued without further calamity.

The scenes in the village of Westville were heart-rending. Nearly every family had lost a member or friend. Great praise was bestowed upon Mr. Dunn, the manager, and his brave volunteers, who faced death in its most fearful form, in the almost vain hope of saving the lives of their companions. One poor fellow, who had volunteered to go down an air-shaft to the assistance of the imprisoned miners, was caught by an explosion, and hurled into the air to the height of a hundred feet. His mangled remains were picked up next morning in a neighboring wood. Many of the lost were married men with families, and many widows and children are thus thrown upon the charity of the public.

# STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS.

By MISS BRADDON,

Author of "The Lovels of Arden," "Lady Audley's Secret," etc.

## Book the Second.

### CHAPTER VIII.

"She weeps alone for pleasures not to be;
Sorely she wept until the night came on,
And then, instead of love, O misery!
She brooded o'er the luxury alone:
His image in the dusk she seemed to see,
And to the silence made a gentle moan,
Spreading her perfect arms upon the air,
And on her couch low murmuring, 'Where? oh, where?'"

No flicker of color brightened the pallid cheeks, no ray of their accustomed light shone in the dull eyes, and yet Elizabeth was not ill. She was only intensely miserable.

"I only wish I were ill," she said, impatiently, when her aunt urged the necessity of medical advice, change of air—some speedy means by which blanched cheeks and heavy eyes might be cured. "For, in that case, there might be some hope that I should die. But I am not ill; I don't believe my pulse beats half a dozen times more in a minute since Malcolm Forde renounced me. I eat and drink, and sleep even, more or less. There are a good many hours in every night in which I lie awake staring at the wall; but before the maid comes to get my bath ready, I do manage to sleep, somehow. And I dream that Malcolm and I are happy, walking on the common just beyond our house at Hawleigh. I never dream of our quarrel; only that I am with him, and utterly happy. I think the pain of waking from one of those lying dreams, and finding that it is only a dream, is sharper agony than the worst vision of his unkindness with which sleep could torture me. To dream that he is all my own, to feel the warm grasp of his hand locked in mine, and to wake and remember that I have lost him—yes, that *is* misery."

Whereupon Mrs. Chevenix would dilate upon the childishness of such regrets, and would set forth the numerous deprivations which her niece would have had to endure as Mr. Forde's wife; how she could never have kept her carriage, or at best only a pony-chaise or one-horse wagonette, the hollowest mockery or phantasm of a carriage, infinitely worse than none, as implying the desire for an equipage without the ability to maintain one—a thing that would be spoken of timorously as a "conveyance;" how, as a clergyman's wife, she could not hope to be on a level with the county families; how all her natural aspirations for "style" and "society" would be nipped in the bud; while such means as her husband could command would be devoted to the relief of tiresome old women, and the maintenance of an expensive choir. From this dreary picture Mrs. Chevenix branched off to Lord Paulyn, his generosity, his self-abnegation, his chivalry, his thousand virtues, and his three country-seats.

"If I could be talked into marrying a man I don't care a straw about, while I love another with all my heart and soul, your eloquence might ultimately unite me to Lord Paulyn," Elizabeth said, with a sneer; "but I am not quite weak enough for that. I dare say it sounds very ungrateful, after all the money you have spent upon me, and all the trouble you have taken about me; but oh, Aunt Chevenix, how I wish I had never come to London! The beginning of my visit to you was the beginning of my quarrel with Malcolm. How could I slight a wish of his! I loved him for a long year before I won him, and I only kept his love a few short weeks. Was there ever such folly since the world began?"

Mrs. Chevenix urged Brighton as the universal healer of cockney griefs. What Londoner does not believe in the curative powers of Brighton for all ailments of the mind and body? The pleasant tread-mill tramp up and down the King's Road, interchanging affectionate greetings with people you met yesterday in Bond Street; the agreeable monotony of the pier; the pervading flavor of London and sea-air. Mrs. Chevenix declared that in that cheerful atmosphere Elizabeth would forget her griefs.

"It is not the season for Brighton, I admit," she confessed, reluctantly, "but there are always plenty of nice people there in the Goodwood week; or we might even stay at Chichester, if you preferred it."

"You are very good to trouble yourself so much about me," said Elizabeth, trying to be grateful, yet with an air of extreme weariness; "but I assure you there is nothing the matter—nothing but a sorrow that must wear itself out somehow—as all sorrows do, I suppose, when people are young and strong as I am, and not of the stuff that grief can destroy. The best place for me is home. I shall not give any one trouble there. I can just live my own life; visit the poor, perhaps, a little again," with a faint, choking sob; "or teach in the Sunday-school, and no one will take any notice of me. I am not at all fit for society. I don't hear what people are saying, and I am always in danger of answering at random; and I don't want people to talk about the worm in the bud, or to sit like Patience on a monument, and all that kind of thing. Let me take my sorrow home to Hawleigh, auntie, and dig a decent grave for it there."

"Go back to Hawleigh! Yes; to meet that man again, I suppose, and begin over again."

"No fear of that. I had a letter from Gertrude this morning; I'll read you what she says about him, if you like."

She took out a closely written letter; that wondrous composition, a lady's letter, utterly devoid of intelligence likely to interest the human mind, yet crossed and bracketed and interpolated as if brimming over with matter.

"'We have all been surprised by Mr. Forde's sudden desertion of Hawleigh, and can only imagine that things are ended between you and him; and that you have returned to your old idea about Lord Paulyn. I know auntie had set her heart upon that match, and I never thought your engagement to Mr. Forde would survive your visit to Eaton Place.'"

"Other people could see my peril," said Elizabeth, bitterly, as she folded the letter. "It was only I who was blind."

"Other people are blessed with common-sense, and would naturally foresee the termination of so ill-advised an engagement," Mrs. Chevenix replied, sharply. She was fast losing patience with this favorite niece of hers, who had fortune at her feet, and spurned it. "The day will come when you will repent this folly," she said, "at a time when it may be too late to retrace your steps. Even Lord Paulyn's infatuation will not last forever; you have trifled with him too long already."

"Trifled with him!" echoed Elizabeth, scornfully; "I have only one wish about him—that I may never see his face again."

Mrs. Cinqmars called in Eaton Place a day or two after the private theatricals, and was full of anxiety about her sweet Elizabeth; entreating to be allowed to see her, if only for a few minutes. But this privilege Miss Luttrell refused obstinately.

"I detest the whole set, and will never see any of them again," she said, fretfully, when her aunt brought her that lady's message. Nor did Mrs. Chevenix press the point; she did not care to expose her niece's faded countenance to the sharp eyes of Mrs. Cinqmars. She did not want the Rancho world to know that Elizabeth had been deserted by her lover, and had taken that desertion so deeply to heart.

After about a week of anxiety, during which she had hoped every day to see the girl's dull face brighten, and her spirits revive with the natural elasticity of youth, Mrs. Chevenix lost heart; and hearing of some particular friends who were just going to Torquay, she consented to Elizabeth's return under their wing. They would take her to Exeter, where her father could meet her on the arrival of the down train; so that the proprieties should be in no manner outraged by her journey. The girl seemed so utterly broken down, that it was hopeless to expect her speedy revival. All Mrs. Chevenix's ambitious dreams must be held in suspense till next year; unless destiny interposed in some beneficent manner during the hunting season, when Lord Paulyn might reappear at the Vicarage, and find this wretched girl cured of her folly.

So Elizabeth had her wish, and went home; went home to bury her misery in the dull quiet of the old life, glad to be released from that brighter world which had now become odious to her. It is possible that some lurking hope, some expectation she would scarcely confess to herself, was at the root of her eager desire for that homeward journey.

She went over that brief sentence in Gertrude's letter again and again: "they had been surprised by Mr. Forde's sudden desertion of Hawleigh." What did that mean? Had he returned to his duties and announced the approaching termination of them? or was the "desertion" of which her sister wrote an accomplished fact? Had he bidden them farewell, and departed to some new field of usefulness? Had he shifted the scene of that laborious career which Mother Church reserves for her children?

"I shall be enlightened to-night," she said to herself, as she bade her aunt good-by at Paddington, in the brilliant summer noontide; the departure platform crowded with holiday travelers, people who appeared to be serene in a fixed belief that this life was intended for the pursuit of frivolous pleasures.

She sat in the corner of the railway carriage, with half-closed eyes, during the greater part of the journey, pretending to be asleep, as a means of escaping the benevolent officiousness of her aunt's particular friends; but she was conscious of every feature in the landscape that flashed past the window, and the journey seemed of an almost intolerable length to her weary spirit. Her father's mild face peering in at the window, when the train entered Exeter's stately terminus, struck her with an emotion that was almost pain. She had thought of him so little during the last few months; had lived her own life—a life of pleasure and vanity—with so supreme a selfishness. She clung to him for a moment, as he kissed her, with a remorseful tenderness.

"Why, Lizzie, my dear, how ill you look!" he said, startled by the settled pallor of the face, that looked at him with such a new tenderness. "Maria told me nothing in her last letter."

"There was nothing to tell, papa," said Elizabeth; "I am not ill, only very tired."

"That foolish theatrical performance, I'm afraid, my love; or—or—" looking at her anxiously, "you may have been unhappy about something—some misunderstanding. I have seen Forde."

They were alone together in a deserted waiting-room; the South Devon train having whisked Mrs. Chevenix's particular friends off to Torquay.

"Then you know all, papa," with a feeble attempt to appear supremely indifferent; "that he and I did not suit each other, and have agreed to differ, as some one says somewhere."

"Something to that effect, my dear. But Forde fully exonerated you. He took all the blame upon himself."

"Very generous," with her old scornful laugh; "but the usual thing in such cases, I believe. Are you very angry with me for coming back to you in this forlorn condition?"

"Angry with you, my love! How can you imagine such a thing! Forde is an excellent fellow, but could never have been a good match for you. I am not the kind of man to interfere with my children's wishes; but your aunt had inspired me with more ambitious ideas about you, and I confess I was disappointed."

"Then you may be quite happy, papa; Mr. Forde and I have parted forever.

"'He turn'd him right and round about,
Upon the Irish shore;
And gae his bridle-reins a shake,
With adieu for evermore, my dear,
With adieu for evermore!'"

### CHAPTER IX.

"Can we, whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high—
Can we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?
Salvation, O salvation!
The joyful sound proclaim,
Till each remotest nation
Has learned Messiah's name."

It was a dismal coming home after all the glories of that London season. There was a suppressed triumph in Gertrude's manner, which Elizabeth felt, but could hardly take objection to. Diana was indifferent, shrugged her shoulders, and observed that Mrs. Chevenix's London seasons were not astounding in their results. "We are like Somebody and his men," she said; "we all ride up the hill, and then ride down again." The beauty of the family had not endeared herself infinitely to these elder sisters. Blanche clung about her tenderly, and sighed, and mutely sympathized, not daring to speak of her sister's woes, but evidently brimming over with compassion. The caresses and unspoken compassion were a great deal more tiresome to Elizabeth than the spiteful exultation of the elders.

"I almost wish I had come back engaged to Lord Paulyn," she said to herself. "It would be better to marry a man one despised than to put up with this kind of thing."

Mr. Forde's name was evidently tabooed in the domestic circle, as a delicate attention to herself; but she had made her father tell her all he knew about her lost lover during the journey from Exeter.

"Yes, my dear, he is going to put his old idea into execution; he is going to the South Sea Islands as a missionary. It is a kind of craze of his, poor fellow; and upon my word, Lizzie, I think you are happily released from your engagement to a man with such a notion. Rely upon it, the old idea would have got the better of him sooner or later, however comfortably settled he might have been in England; and he would have wanted to drag you off to some savage country with him."

"Very likely," said Elizabeth, with a little sigh.

She was thinking what happiness it would have seemed to her to have gone with him; to have shared his perils, to have lightened his labors, to have been verily the other half of his mind and soul. What matter how desolate the region so long as they two had been together; to have watched his slumbers in those long silent nights, with no sound save the distant cry of some beast of prey; to have died even, clasped to his breast, beneath a rain of poisoned arrows, or done to death by a savage's stone hatchet!

"When does he go?" she asked, presently.

"Immediately. He has bidden us all good-by. He preaches his farewell sermon in St. Clement's to-morrow evening."

Her heart gave a wild leap at this. She would hear his voice once more. He would see her sitting in her accustomed corner in the old square pew below the pulpit—could not help seeing her all through his sermon; who could tell if the sight of her face might not melt him?"

"But his heart is made of stone," she thought, "or it would have softened toward me before this. He has only a heart for the heathen; not for common human sorrows, not for the mute agonies of a love like mine."

"I suppose if I had any proper pride I should not go to hear him preach to-morrow night," she said to herself; "but I think my stock of pride was exhausted the day he came to me in Eaton Place. If that interview were to come over again, I would grovel in the dust at his feet. What is there that I would not do to win him back?"

Home hardly seemed such a peaceful shelter as she had fancied it when she turned with disgust from the frivolities of Eaton Place. It would have been very well without her sisters; but she had an uncomfortable consciousness that six watchful eyes were upon her, and that three active minds were occupied in the consideration of her affairs. She had not even the comfort of solitude in the night season, for her tower was shared by Blanche, and she could not sigh or sob in her sleep without arousing that sympathetic young person, who was unhappily a light sleeper. She heard soothing murmurs of "poor Lizzie," "poor darling," amidst her fitful slumber; and turned angrily upon her pillow, with her face to the wall, like King David in the day of his sorrow.

She looked desperately ill next morning, when the July sun shone into the tower chamber, and the skylark sent up his orisons from his wicker cage outside the arched casement The excitement of her return, vague hopes that lightened her despair, had brightened her face with a faint semblance of the old brightness yesterday evening; but to-day Blanche beheld the wreck that one season's joys and sorrows had made of her sister.

"I'll bring you your breakfast, darling," she said, in her caressing way. "Of course you won't think of going to church to-day."

"Did you ever know me stop away from church on a Sunday morning?" Elizabeth answered, impatiently; "that is one of the penalties of our position."

"But if you are really ill, darling."

"I am not really ill; there is nothing the matter with me. You needn't stare at me in that disconsolate way. I can't help it if I am pale; a London season is not calculated to improve one's complexion. You can send me up a cup of tea presently, if you like; I always had an early cup of tea in London. And if you'll be kind enough to go on dressing and take no notice of me, I may be able to get half an hour's sleep."

That half hour's sleep seemed to have done a good deal for Elizabeth; for when she came down stairs, after a cold bath and a careful toilet, when the bells began to ring gayly out from the ponderous square tower of St. Clement's, she was looking something like her old self. She had put on her prettiest bonnet, and had dressed herself in white muslin—the dress Malcolm had always praised. If the charm of a bonnet or a dress could only touch his heart, and keep him from cocoa-nut groves, and savage women in scanty raiment, and other horrors!

What a strange thing it seemed to hear his voice once more in the gray old church!—to hear it, and to know that this day was the last upon which she could ever hope to hear it; for beyond that dismal mission who would dare to look? She tried to realize the fact of his speedy departure, but it was difficult. His presence in the old familiar church was such a natural thing—a fact that had been going on all her life, it seemed to her; for she could hardly bring herself to look behind those days, to the blank era of curates who counted for nothing in her existence. And the church would be there still, a dreary immutability; the voice of a stranger echoing along the same aisle, and she compelled to sit and listen: while her miserable lonely soul tried to follow that beloved wanderer across unknown seas, to a land that was more strange than a fairy tale.

His presence there to-day, considered in the light of that near future, had a phantasmal aspect, as if the spirit of the newly dead had been with them for a brief space, looking at them with kind and mournful eyes. Was he not, like the dead, called away to a land distant and inaccessible as the regions of death? Was there any stronger hope of seeing him again than if he had indeed been numbered with the dead?

He, too, had changed since that day in Eaton Place. He was paler than usual, and his eyes had a haggard look, as with prolonged sleeplessness. But she dared not appropriate to herself these signs of deep feelings. Was there not enough in his parting with these people, in the thoughts of the new life that lay before him, to move him strangely?

Not once throughout that morning service did their eyes meet. He read the prayers and lessons in his grave firm voice, with no sign of faltering, every tone strong and penetrating as of old, no fragments of sentences going astray among the echoes, every word clear, resonant as a deep-toned bell.

The interval between the two services was a dreary blank for Elizabeth. The monotonous machinery of home, which had been so wearisome before her departure, seemed still more wearisome now. She shuddered at the thought that her life was to go on for ever and ever like this; every Sunday an exact repetition of other Sundays. The early luncheon, enlivened by an occasional dropper-in; the afternoon, dawdled away somehow; the evening service, in the mournful summer dusk; the all-pervading sense that life was an objectless business. How was she to endure these things until the end of her days?

Evening came at last: the bells ringing with a softer sound in the balmy air: the old church more crowded than Elizabeth ever remembered to have seen it before, crowded with people who very seldom came to church, crowded with those for whom Mr. Forde had worked with an unflagging zeal—the very poor.

Mr. Luttrell read prayers, prayers which Elizabeth heard unconscious of their meaning; while Gertrude prayed and responded in her usual business-like way, with the air of an ancient mother assisting at the sacrifice of her son. Very long those prayers seemed to Elizabeth, but they came to an end at last, and in the deepening dusk Mr. Forde went slowly up to the pulpit.

Then, as he adjusted the newly lighted wax-candles on each side of him, needing the light very little for his own convenience, since his sermons were chiefly extempore, he looked thoughtfully downward, and, Elizabeth looking up from her corner in the old pew, their eyes met for the first time; his so grave and spiritual in their expression, with a far-away look, as of a man whose thoughts dwell in worlds remote from this common earth; hers yearning, imploring, despairing.

Brief was the moment of those looks meeting. He unrolled his little black-covered volume of notes, and began the last sermon he was ever to preach in Hawleigh.

Wanting the fire of the speaker's voice and manner, the depth of pathos in some passages, the passion of faith in others, a barren transcript of that farewell address might seem commonplace enough. The things he had to say to them were things that have been said very often before at such partings; it was only the man who was exceptional: exceptional in his earnestness, exceptional in a certain grandeur of face and manner, which, to that regretful assembly, made him godlike. He told them simply, but with a fervor in those simple phrases, a warmth in those subdued tones, how he had labored for them and loved them, with what happy results, with a love that had been returned to him sevenfold, with experiences that had been unutterably sweet to him. He told them how he dared to believe that much of his labor among them would be permanent; that it was work which, done once, was done forever; that the seed would remain and yield a plenteous harvest when he the sower was far away, laboring to redeem waste lands where no seed had ever been scattered, where no sheaves had ever been gathered for the Master's barns. Then, with a sudden change from mournful tenderness to supreme enthusiasm, he told them what he was going to do. How this mission service was the realization of a hope and a dream that had been with him more or less from the beginning, that had swelled his heart long ago, when he was a boy at his mother's knee, hearing from her dear lips sad stories of that far-away world where the light of revelation had never cloven the thick darkness, where man lived and died without God.

Of possible dangers to be encountered he spoke not at all. He showed them only the brighter side of a missionary's career; the grandeur of his privileges as a bearer of glad tidings, the vast hopes that he carried with him as the regenerator of a people lost to their God, as the very agent and lieutenant of Christ himself. He dwelt with a picturesque fancy on the natural splendor of that remote world amidst the southern sea. He spoke of those groves where the breadfruit-tree spreads its stalwart branches wide as those of patriarchal oak or elm in pleasant England; where the leafy woods in nature's calm decay are glorious with an ever-changing splendor of hue unknown in colder climes; where here and there in quiet valleys men and women live in an almost Arcadian simplicity; yet in their utter ignorance of good and evil have no such words in their vocabulary as honor, truth, or virtue; while in other isles, perchance as fair to look upon, vice and crime walk rampant, and superstition too dark for words to paint holds mankind in its unholy thrall. He told them how those islands to which he was going, discovered nearly three hundred years ago by a Spanish navigator, had been suffered to languish in utter darkness until now, and how it was his hope and prayer to be their earliest evangelist. He told them briefly of the far greater men who had gone before him, of the saints of old time, who had undertaken such missions in ages when their peril was tenfold, and then lightly touched upon the history of later missions, from the sailing of the *Duff* downward.

At the close of that farewell address there was scarcely one among his hearers, except the miserable girl who loved him with a too earthly love, whose heart was not warmed with some touch of his own heroic passion, and would not have felt ashamed of a selfish desire to detain him. He seemed created to fulfill the mission he had chosen for himself; God's fitting instrument for the noblest work that was ever given unto man to do.

Upon Elizabeth's ear the solemn close of that leave-taking sounded like a funeral knell. Would she ever hear his voice again—ever, in all the dreary days to come, feel her heart stirred by those deep-toned accents—ever again look upward to that earnest face, which to-night had a grandeur that was not of the earth, earthy?

Now, perhaps for the first time, she utterly despaired of his relenting—of his turning back to take her to his heart again. He did not need her or her human love. He had so wide a life without her, and beyond her—a life which she could never have shared, since she lacked all the gifts that were needed to open the door of that divine city where he dwelt in an atmosphere of light supernal. Could her feeble aspirations toward things celestial, her wavering faith, have ever enabled her to tread the path he trod? Alas, no! To-night she felt how vast was the distance that divided them; and if he had suffered her to attach herself to his career, she would have been nothing but a clog and a hinderance for him. And she felt with exceeding bitterness how easy it was for him to renounce her—for him, whose soul was lifted to the very gates of heaven by those splendid dreams with which she had no sympathy. She thought with miserable self-scorn of her fancy that he would have found his life unendurable without her; that she must needs be as necessary to his existence as he was to hers. Poor deluded fool! she had taken no account of his one supreme ambition when she made that calculation; she had thought of him only as a weak creature like herself, the slave of an earthly passion.

Throughout that eloquent sermon she had hardly taken her eyes from his face; but not often had his glance shot downward to the dusky corner where she sat, a white, still figure, phantom-like in the uncertain light. His gaze, for the most part, was directed far beyond her, to the mass of shabbily dressed listeners who crowded the other end of the church, his peculiar flock, those English heathens he had found in the lanes and by-ways of Hawleigh and its neighboring villages, some of whom had walked half a dozen miles to hear his farewell.

There had been a good deal of quiet crying among the women, but no dramatical or oratorical display of emotion on the part of the preacher; yet every one felt that he was deeply moved; that it was not without profound sorrow he bade them such a long good-by. There was a solemn hush as he came down from the pulpit, and for some breathless moments the people stood motionless looking after him. Then came a favorite hymn, "From Greenland's icy mountains," a hymn which the congregation sang with faltering voice; tremulous sopranos among the young ladyhood of Hawleigh testifying to the esteem in which the curate had been held. No sound of Elizabeth's voice mingled with that psalmody; Gertrude sang in a high soprano, with a tremolo which she affected at all times, and the air of a martyr making melody as she marched toward the stake; and it seemed as if that shrill peal drew Mr. Ford's attention to the vicar's pew. He looked that way, and saw Elizabeth standing like a statue, with a face as white as her gown.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## HOME AND FOREIGN GOSSIP.

AMONG the ancients the olive, the ivy, and the laurel leaf were emblems of their vague ideas of immortality. The lotus blossom was the sacred flower of Egypt centuries ago; and it was the custom for Egyptian families to visit the tombs of relatives, and there offer prayers and oblations. Their oblations, with a variety of other things, included flowers. It has been thought that the custom of floral offerings, as symbols of reverence and affection for the dead, originated among the Egyptians, and was transmitted to us through the Greeks or Romans. However that may be, Roman matrons threw flowers upon the funeral pyre of Julius Cæsar; the tomb of Achilles was adorned with lilies and jasmine; Lycurgus ordered that soldiers lost in battle should be buried with green boughs above their heads; and Homer, in his *Iliad*, strews forget-me-nots on the tombs of his heroes. But not until the age of chivalry do we have any special record of women strewing the graves of soldiers with flowers. Then, in token of constancy and affection, the grave of the slain knight was strewn with leaves and blossoms. From this, perhaps, originated the custom, which has become almost universal, on May 30, of decorating the graves of soldiers. Although a custom of this kind when it comes to be a public matter is liable to degenerate into mere formality and show, the appropriateness and peculiar beauty of such testimony of love and remembrance must remain unchanged. Putting aside all public display, from which the genuine mourner instinctively shrinks, the laying of beautiful blossoms above the heads of our buried dead is a most simple and natural yet expressive manner of testifying a loving remembrance.

Some one makes the following graphic report concerning school-teaching in Maine. We trust it is "made up." The weekly wages of female teachers in the State is $3 50. Now if a female teacher instruct both summer and winter, the twenty weeks of the school year, she will receive the magnificent sum of $72. That is, if a young woman come into Maine to teach for a living, each year she will get $72 and her board for twenty weeks, and for the remaining thirty-two weeks she must pay $74 24, the average teacher's board being $2 32 per week. She will then at the end of the year be in debt $2 24, without paying one cent for culture, clothing, or comfort.

The Central Park Spa is not the least attractive feature of our city's great pleasure resort. The mineral waters are said to be absolutely pure, and are served in great variety, to the pleasant refreshment of many invalid loiterers in the Park.

Science and nature combined have wrought a curious result in the mouth of a Brooklyn gentleman. While engaged in the pastime of friendly boxing he received a pat in the face which broke off one of his teeth. Of course he was sorry for the accident, but concluded it was irreparable. But friends urged him to consult the dentist, and after a day or two he followed their advice. The broken piece, a large bit, was bound to its proper place, and though the patient was forced to eat cautiously and talk little for some time, the two parts finally united so perfectly that no flaw in the tooth could be detected.

The corner-stone of the "Sage College for Women" was laid a week or two ago at Cornell University with the usual ceremonies. The main building, which is to cost $150,000, the chapel in connection with it to cost $30,000, and a partial endowment of $100,000, are all the gift of Mr. Henry W. Sage, of Brooklyn, who made the opening speech of the day, his wife laying the corner-stone.

Was ever any one of our readers so unfortunate as to live next door to an out-of-tune piano, with a young lady attachment? Or, perchance, were you boarding, and the said instrument was above or beneath your room? Before you were out of bed in the morning your sleepy ears were greeted with the inharmonious drumming; all day long, with the briefest intervals, and late into the hours of night, that ceaseless, tiresome din was perpetually grating on the ear. Those who may have become nervous under some such infliction, will appreciate the efforts of a Paris landlord to demand the protection of the law against continual piano-playing. It was a case of an unfortunate fund of time and an intense passion for practicing. The daughter of a tenant of the landlord played incessantly from eight in the morning till late at night. Human nature could not endure it. The other occupants of the house—the offender resided in a so-called French flat—desired a little time to eat and sleep in quiet. The landlord, in behalf of the sufferers, brought suit for an injunction upon the harmonies of that instrument for a portion of the day, and it was granted. It is rumored, however, that the young lady will appeal to higher powers against this abridgment of her musical rights.

It is proposed to establish a line of steamers between New Orleans and Brazil, the vessels to run semi-monthly, touching at the ports of Jamaica, Trinidad, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro.

A model of Paris in pasteboard, and measuring twenty yards in circumference, has been forwarded to Vienna. It is said to be a faithful copy of the capital previous to the changes made by the war. The public buildings, the chief streets, and the fortifications are distinctly shown.

The Mann sleeping-cars are now on the route between Munich and Vienna, and from Ostend to Berlin. By the 1st of June they will be introduced on the line from Paris to Vienna and to Cologne. Ladies may be misled by the significant name of this kind of sleeping-car, but we understand that appropriate accommodations are provided for them.

Old pumps might make good letter-boxes if they were properly "revised and improved." But without official notice mail collectors could scarcely be expected to understand that letters would be deposited in such an unusual place. An investigating individual has revealed to the London Post-office authorities that disused parish pumps, the handles having been removed, have been made the receptacle of letters from time to time by simple, unsuspecting persons. He had seen the thing done; and certain pumps being examined, letters were found quietly reposing in singular solitude.

A Western man of a curious turn of mind recently examined the hind heel of a mule of moderate size, and found it extended quite across the barn floor to the haymow opposite. It also possessed sufficient area to shut out the light of heaven completely for several minutes. This refutes the popular idea of a mule's hoof being small.

Woman suffrage is an accomplished fact in Great Britain. The right to vote is based on the principle that those who are taxed should have a voice in the disposition of the money. Hence every woman who occupies a dwelling in any city or town of England, Ireland, Scotland, or Wales may vote for town officers; Englishwomen who pay rates have votes in the election of school boards; and in Ireland the payment of any sum as poor-rate entitles one to vote for the guardians of the poor. It is said that the women exercise their rights very freely and heartily.

London is to be watered by a new-fashioned water-cart, with an iron tank holding about four hundred and fifty gallons. The distributor is made on an improved principle, which regulates the outflow of water to meet the varying conditions of the streets.

Bombay literature will be abundantly exhibited at the Vienna Exposition. There are in the whole presidency no less than fifty-two native papers, a complete set of which has been sent to Vienna. Most of these publications appear weekly. In the city of Bombay nineteen are published, four of them being dailies.

A London lecturer has been endeavoring to impress upon his audience the value of fish as food. He informed them, among other things, that in the matter of fish every thing depended upon the cooking and the sauce—a statement which might apply to scores of articles of food—and endeavored to convince ladies of the absolute necessity of being able to superintend the cooking personally. The intelligently educated, he assured them, must direct the uneducated, in order that food be properly prepared.

Ice is always unusually scarce; it has always been an extremely difficult winter in which to harvest it; the heavy snows always cause the housing of it to be attended with peculiar expense; or the open season impaired the quality, so that good ice costs more; or it was too cold to gather it, or there was a strike of the workmen, or the summer is too hot to keep it easily. It does not make much difference what it is, but we have always observed that the hardships attending the ice business are peculiarly severe, and that the public are informed of the difficulties just about the time when they make their bargain for a supply of ice through the summer season. Really it is surprising that any body should engage in such a losing business as the harvesting of ice appears to be—judging from the doleful stories of the ice dealers.

Cities in the United States are constantly changing in the number of their inhabitants, as a matter of course. We almost expect some day to wake up and find some of the rapid Western cities have outstripped the older Eastern ones in their growth. But there is no immediate danger of this catastrophe. It is well to keep in mind that according to the last census the seven largest cities are: New York, 942,292; Philadelphia, 674,022; Brooklyn, 396,099; St. Louis, 310,864; Chicago, 298,977; Baltimore, 267,354; Boston, 250,526.

This is the same old story. An attractive young lady, Miss Thompson, was visiting relatives in Vermilion County, Indiana. A young gentleman cousin one day in sport picked up an old rifle and pointed it at her. He was sure it was not loaded; but the gun went off, the lady was fatally wounded, and the young man—was sorry.

Massachusetts has a reading community. That State has no less than eighty-two towns and cities which support free public libraries. Outside of Boston, the library at Charlestown annually circulates the largest number of volumes, although the libraries in many other towns are larger. In addition to these free public libraries, there were in 1872 no less than 213 social libraries in 108 towns of Massachusetts, Boston having twenty-six, and Cambridge twenty-three.

Bridegrooms in prospective should not be in a hurry to assert their authority. A young Scotchman having wooed a pretty buxom damsel, persuaded her to accompany him to a justice of the peace for the purpose of having the nuptials celebrated. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate came to that clause which imposes the necessity of subjecting the lady to the rule of her husband.

"Say no more about that, Sir," interrupted the half-married claimant; "if this hand remains upon this body, I'll make her obey me."

"Are we married yet?" eagerly ejaculated the exasperated maiden to the ratifier of covenants between man and woman.

"No," responded the wondering justice.

"Ah, very well; we will finish the rest another time," she continued, and in a moment more vanished, leaving the astonished swain to console himself for the escape of the bird he thought he had so securely caught and caged.

## HUMORS OF THE DAY.

MICE harm the cheese, but girls charm the he's. The same is true of their respective eating of cheese and cheating of he's.

Some persons are discussing the probable nationality of a very tall and very slim foreign lady who puts on unusual airs. "I think she is a Swede," said one. "A Russian, I think," ventured another. "I think," said a wag, "she looks more like a Pole."

Bayonets are driven, but bullets are lead.

An Irishman, who had just landed, said: "The first bit of mate I ever ate in this country was a roasted potato, boiled yesterday. And if you don't believe it I can show it to ye, for I have it in my pocket."

Why is an overworked horse like an umbrella?—Because it is used up.

A witness, in describing a certain event, said, "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Wilkins." "What was the name of the other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted with the levity of the audience.

A Vallejo (California) young lady, about to go off in the cars, stepped into the dark sitting-room of the dépôt to kiss her friend Sarah good-by. Owing to the darkness she didn't hit Sarah, but caromed on a Chinaman, and didn't find out her mistake until John began yelling, "Whatee for you so chokee me? Hi yah! No squeeze so muchee!" A screech, a flopping of feminine garments, a slammed door, and that girl was gone.

A woman appeared at the shop where her husband is employed a short time ago, and apologetically said: "Jim is not well. You must excuse him from coming to work to-day. He and I had a little difficulty at the breakfast-table this morning, and he won't be able to work this week."

The following sentence of thirty-four letters contains all the letters in the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags."

A Bostonian who asked his boy one day what he had learned at school was told that his lesson had been, "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." He went to the school the next day, and heard the teacher tell the boys to repeat, "A comma is just a pause to count one," and then heard the class all shout in unison, "Johnny shut yer jaws and can't run." Explanations followed, and that teacher is now striving to acquire more distinct enunciation.

"That man," said a wag, "came to this city forty years ago, purchased a *basket*, and commenced gathering rags. How much do you suppose he is worth now?" We gave it up. "Nothing," he continued, after a pause, "and he owes for the basket."

"Wife, have you heard about Neighbor Jones getting shot?" "Why, bless my stars, no! How did he get shot?" "He bought it, my dear."

Two darkeys in the West went out to hunt 'possums, and by accident found a large cave with a small entrance. Peeping in, they discovered three young bear whelps in the interior. "Look heah, Sam, while I go in dar," said one, "and gets de young bars, you just watch heah for de ole bar." Sam got asleep in the sun, and when opening his eyes he saw the old bear scouring her way into the cave. Quick as a wink he caught her by the tail, and held on like blazes. "Hullo dar, Sam, what dark de hole dar?" "Lor' bless you, Jumbo, save yourself, honey; if dis tail come out you'll find what dark de hole."

THE WORST KIND OF EDUCATION—To be brought up by a policeman.

A girl who marries well is said to make a lucky hit, though she is herself said to be a lucky miss.

When does a man feel girlish?—When he makes his maiden speech.

Be careful how you go to sleep at an auction. A gentleman settled himself in a comfortable chair, and, his senses soothed by the auctioneer's lullaby, soon dropped asleep. When his nap was over he left the place. The next day he was astounded at the receipt of a bill for several hundred dollars' worth of carpets and other things. The auctioneer had received his somnolent nods for bids.

This question threatens to disintegrate society at Lawrence, Kansas: "Should a young man leave his music-lesson to split wood when his mother is at home and perfectly well?"

*Punch* is responsible for the following: *Q.* What is the difference between fixed stars and shooting-stars? *A.* The one are suns, the other darters.

Quin's after-thought was a happy one, when, after telling Lady Berkeley she looked as blooming as the spring, he remembered the season was any thing but a bright one, and added, "I wish the spring *would* look like your ladyship."

A man who had his new hat exchanged for an old one in a barber's shop advertises that unless it is returned he will forward to the wife of the person who took it the letter found concealed in the lining of the old one.

THE INDIAN QUESTION—"White man, got any rum?"

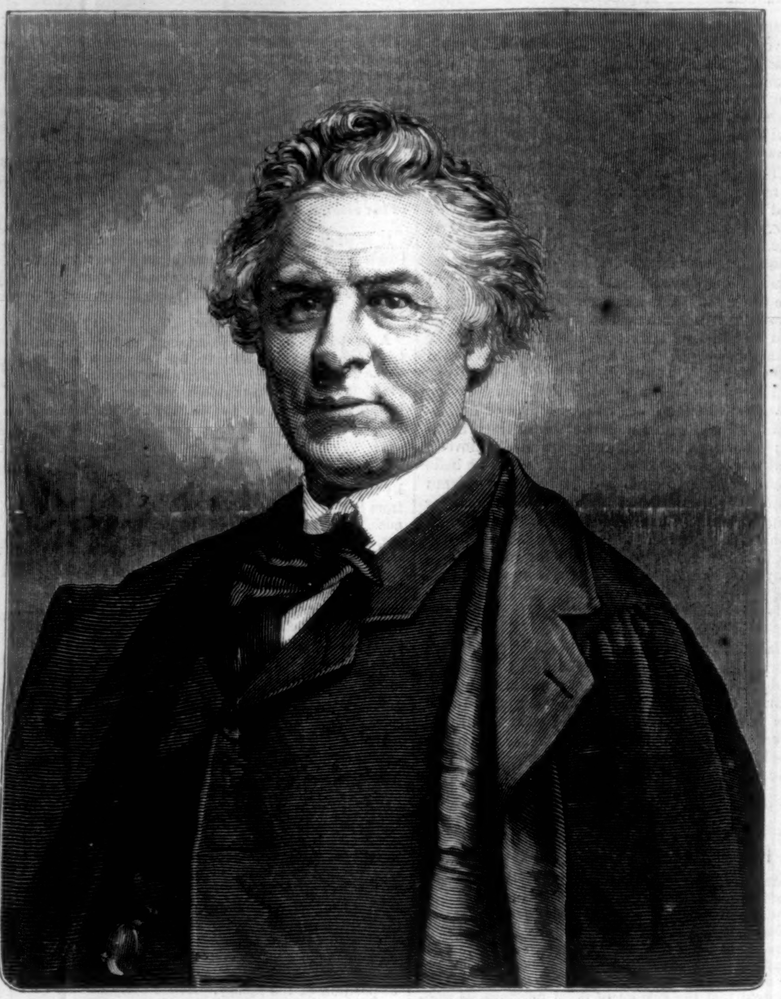
At a late conference session a clergyman gave a reason why the Baptist Church is like a beaver's hut: "There is only one entrance to it, and that is under water."

Thackeray tells us of a woman begging alms from him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all your life!" but when he only pulled out his snuff box, immediately added, "And never overtake ye."

"A backward spring" is produced by presenting a red-hot poker to a man's nose.

"John," said a cruel father to his son whom he one day found shaving the down from his upper lip, "don't throw your shaving water out where there are any barefooted boys, for if you do their feet may get pricked."

# THE WORLD AT VIENNA.



THE HON. JOHN JAY, AMERICAN MINISTER AT VIENNA.
[PHOTOGRAPHED BY BENDANN BROTHERS, NEW YORK.]

THE World's Fair in the beautiful and far-famed Austrian capital was formally opened by the Kaiser on the 1st of May, in the presence of many distinguished magnates and a vast concourse of people. With the fatality which attends every Universal Exhibition, it was opened before it was in readiness. There was a fine beginning, but more in the promise than the performance; and when the Kaiser led his royal guests through the long naves and aisles of the magnificent structure, he must have felt that the stigma of unreadiness which has always been attached to Austria had received a new illustration. The day itself was decidedly unpropitious. The air was cold and raw; there were light drizzles of chilly rain now and then, but not sufficient to lay the dust, which was driven about the streets by a biting northeast wind. The result of this unfavorable weather was visible in the aspect of the crowd outside the building. The gentlemen had been requested to wear uniform or evening dress, and the ladies solicited to appear in morning toilets and bonnets; but the requests and solicitations of the authorities were not always attended to. The gentlemen were especially careful not to expose themselves to cold. They wore great-coats and cloaks of every hue, so that there was over the general assemblage a spotty, dingy appearance, which even the bright colors of the ladies could not entirely redeem. As to uniforms, it must be said that in any similar public ceremonial there would have been a greater display in the United States. There were hundreds of uniforms, of course, but they were almost lost in the mass of grays and browns and blacks. There was no military display inside the Rotunda, no lines of infantry or living avenues of sentries. There were, however, many groups of brilliant uniforms here and there through the building, which relieved the sombre effect of black coats; and once, when a gleam of sunlight, breaking through the clouds, fell upon a group of Magyars, amidst whom stood the Hungarian minister, ANDRASSY, the effect is described as wonderful. It seemed, says a correspondent, as if a mine of glittering diamonds had been suddenly heaved up in sight.

The most remarkable-looking people there, says the correspondent of the New York *Times*, were the magnates of Hungary. The Magyar nobles may dress as they please, and they lay all climes, eras, and countries under contribution to their fancy or caprice. The result is generally a pelisse of some rich velvet stuff, doubled with costly furs, braided and flecked with precious stones, hanging from one shoulder, over a tunic of velvet, satin, or embroidered stuff, with diamond, emerald, or ruby studs, a pair of gold or silver incrusted pantaloons to match or set off the whole of the color of the pelisse, Hessian boots with embroidered tops, the whole surmounted by the most coquettish caps of furs and feathers, generally ornamented with aigrettes of precious stones. This dress is varied infinitely in cut and color; some wear cimeters and others sabres, and altogether they have an Oriental *chic* about them, and put one in mind of the "portrait of a rabbi by REMBRANDT," which has been so often engraved. But bright as they were, when ANDRASSY came among them they all paled like so many candles in sunshine. The Hungarian minister wore the very brightest orange-red satin tunic small-clothes that were ever seen, richly covered with gold. His boots were set with gems, and his white tunic, trimmed with silver-fox and sable, was fastened with jewels, of which a multitude flickered on his breast.

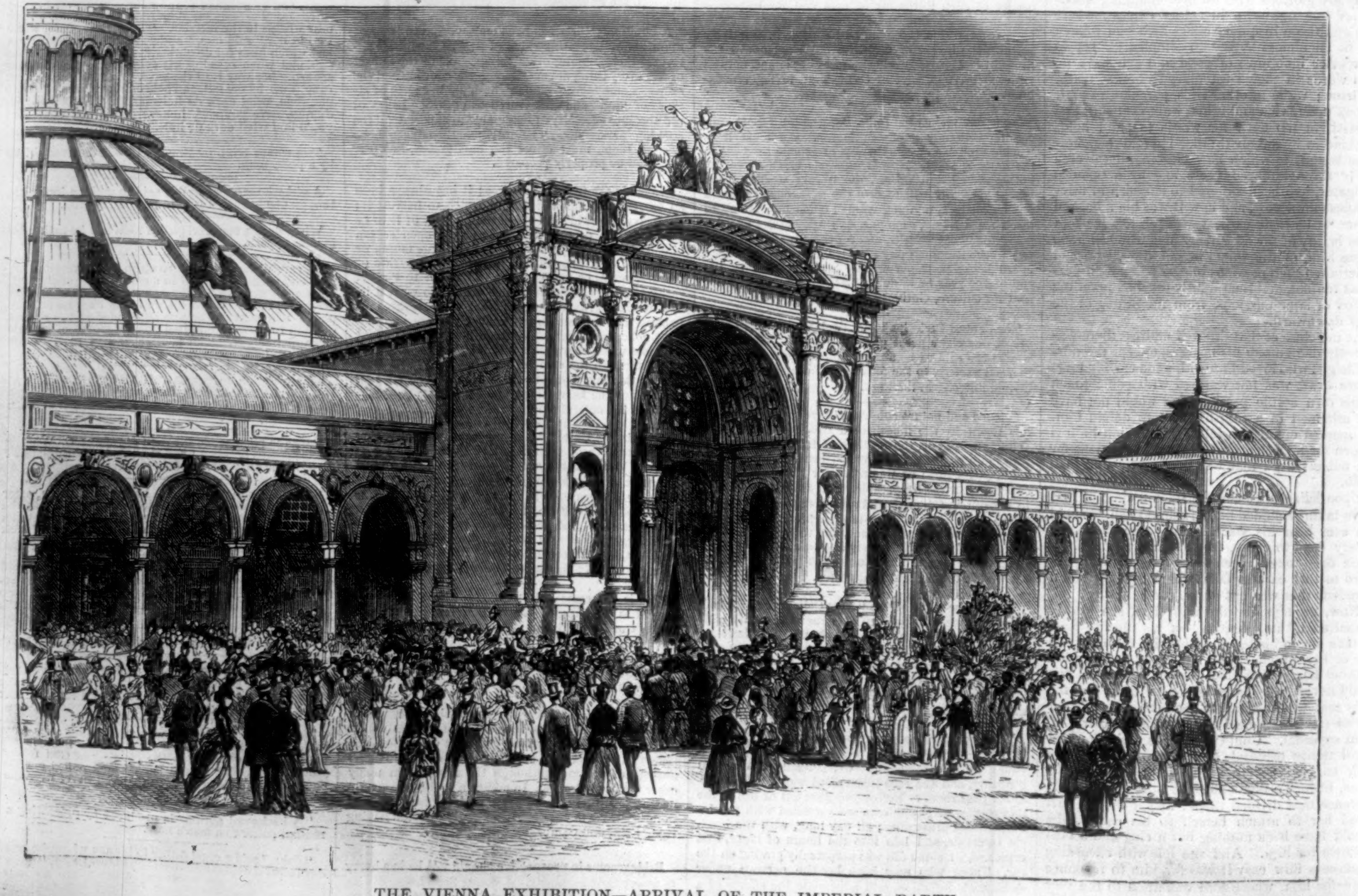
The Kaiser's arrival was announced a little after twelve o'clock. At the first note of the national hymn, *God save the Kaiser*, every face was turned toward the grand entrance, and there was heard that rushing sound, like the noise of a great river in the silence of the night, which follows the simultaneous movement of a multitude. No one paid much heed to the Grand Master of Ceremonies, who, wand in hand, and walking backward, preceded the Kaiser; for all were waiting for his appearance within the building to let loose the pent-up "Hochs" which, in a moment more, swelled through the Rotunda as FRANCIS JOSEPH, with the fair wife of the Prince Imperial of Prussia, stepped within the portal, and with modulated pace passed the agitated ranks of people, looking "every inch a king," in full dress of Austrian Field Marshal General, and with insignia of the Garter of England, the Black Eagle of Prussia, the Lion of Belgium, the Elephant of Denmark, set off on his snow-white tunic. Then came the Prince Imperial with the Empress, then the Prince of Wales with the wife of the senior Archduke. The people scarcely noted the order in which came trooping in, each with an archduchess on his arm, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Crown Prince of Belgium, the Crown Prince of Würtemberg, the Duke of Coburg, Prince Arthur of England, and a full section of Austrian archdukes, and did not look at all at the staff which flooded the avenue in their rear.

The acclamations were renewed as the Kaiser mounted the estrade, and almost drowned the massive chorus. When he handed the Crown Princess to a chair on his right hand, the tempest of "Hochs" burst forth again, and was again and again renewed as his distinguished guests and followers took their places.

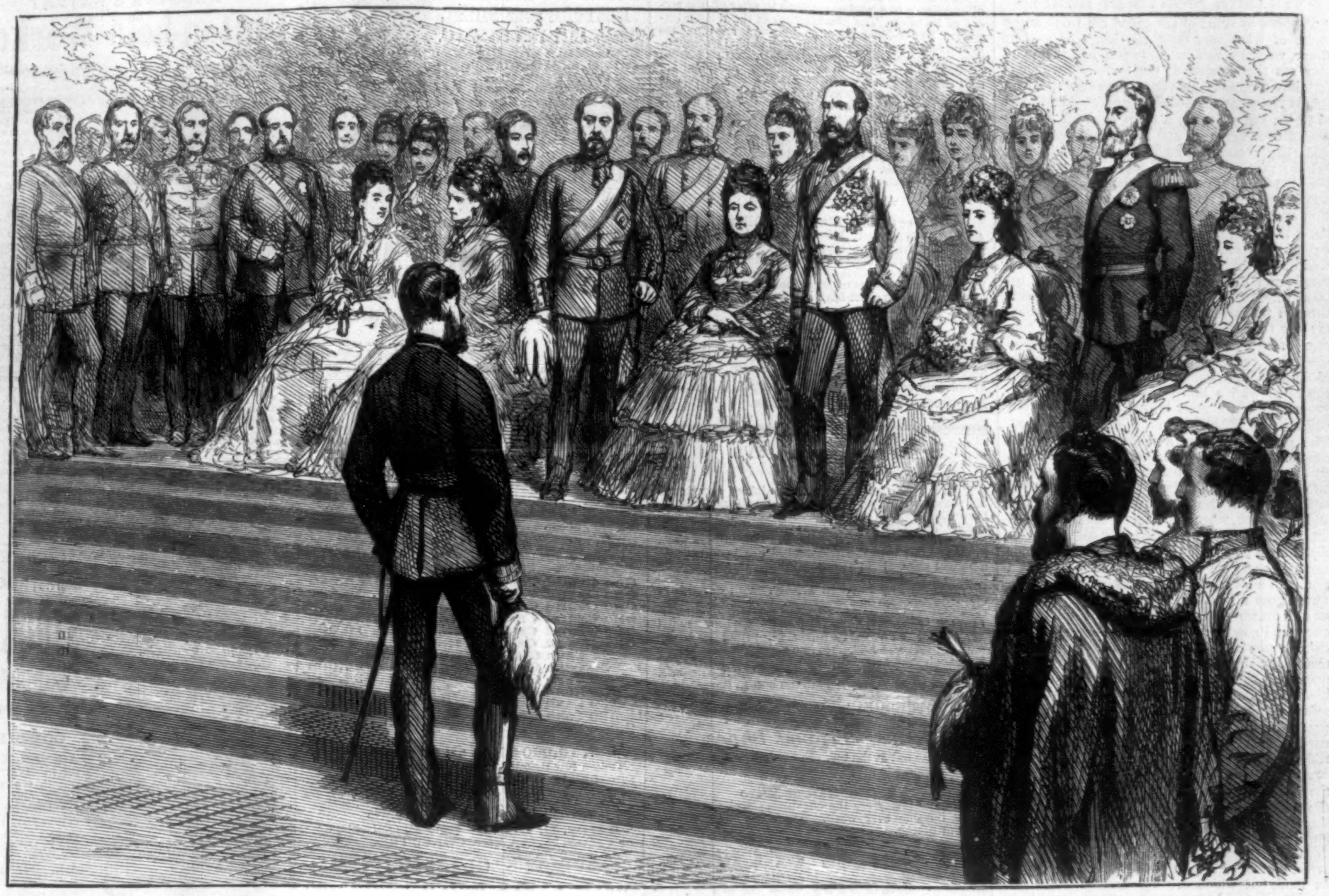
When the imperial party were seated, and the grand anthem had been sung, the Archduke CHARLES LOUIS, Protector of the Exhibition, came forward, and addressed the Emperor, requesting him to declare the Exhibition open. The Emperor replied briefly, Prince AUERSPERG read an address of thanks, the Burgomaster of Vienna made a speech, which was enthusiastically cheered, and then the choir intoned the *Festgesang*. After this the imperial party, followed by a brilliant suit, proceeded to make the tour of the building. When the imperial party left, dense crowds had gathered about the entrance of the Exhibition in spite of the weather, which had changed for the worse. The Emperor and Empress were heartily cheered, and though the populace must have been chilled to the bones by the cold rain, they were full of good humor.

The building in which the Exhibition is held is one of the finest structures of the kind ever erected. The central rotunda, simply as a triumph of engineering skill and architectural grace, is the grand feature of the Exhibition. It is an exaggerated Pantheon, suspended on iron girders, and altogether dwarfs St. Peter's and St. Paul's. The diameter of the rotunda is 312 feet, but, owing to the harmony of its proportions, it is difficult at first to realize its immense size. Overhead there is an upper dome, which soars away into the little lantern supporting the ball and cross. The dome-shaped roof swells up from thirty columns, and is divided into thirty panels, covered with sail-cloth, stained in soft neutral tints, and stamped with golden devices. There are four grand entrances to the Exhibition, and the southern of these is beneath a semicircular window, gorgeous in stained glass. The central fountain is especially beautiful, with its setting of palms and ferns and brilliant tropical flowers.

The condition of the American Department of the Exhibition, and still more the disgraceful causes to which this was owing, were the source of great mortification to our countrymen at Vienna. An investigation into the conduct of the department brought to light many practices for which irregularities is too mild a name. A correspondent states that the negligence of the Commission in not claiming our space in proper time has left an irremediable defect in our arrangement by having sacrificed the whole of the exhibiting space in the nave of the building, our



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION—ARRIVAL OF THE IMPERIAL PARTY.



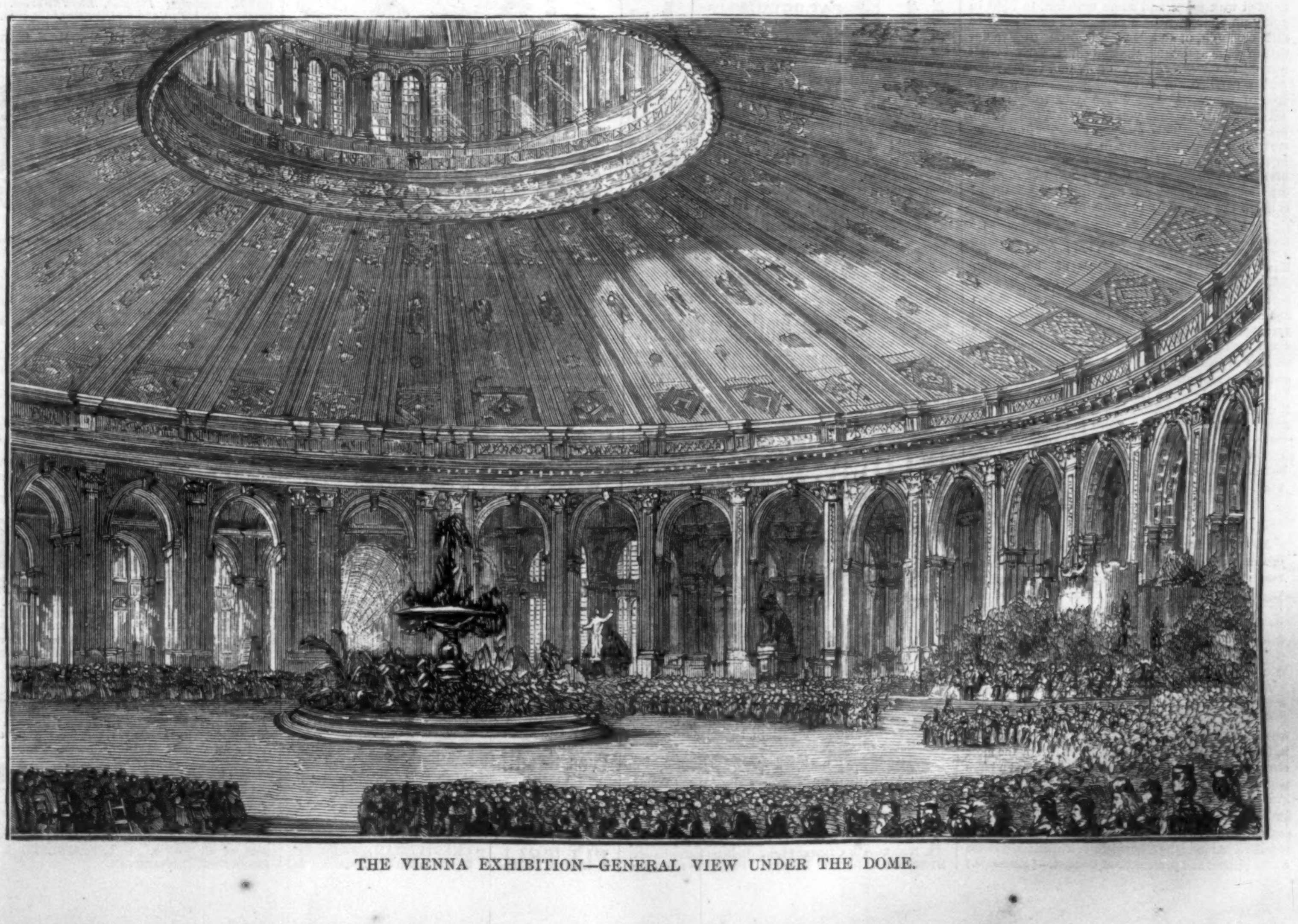
THE VIENNA EXHIBITION—THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES LOUIS, PROTECTOR OF THE EXHIBITION, ADDRESSING THE EMPEROR.

hold thus being simply the lobby which admits to the building from the west. When the Emperor in his tour of the building on opening day came to the end of the English show, he turned back, seeing nothing beyond, and supposed that he was in the American Department; but on being informed that there was *plus ultra*, he returned and examined with interest the few articles exhibited. Fortunately the new Commissioner, Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, was soon on the ground, and under his able superintendence the American Department has advanced rapidly toward order and completion; but it will be difficult to remove the unfavorable first impression.

It was fortunate for American interests that we had at the Austrian capital a representative like Mr. John Jay, through whose vigilance the scandals connected with the American Department of the Exhibition were brought to light. Mr. Jay, who was appointed to his present position in 1869, is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having sought refuge in this country after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. The family has occupied a prominent and honorable position from the beginning of our history. His grandfather, John Jay, was President of the First Congress, and was minister from this country to England, and also to Spain. He was one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace.

John Jay's father was Judge William Jay, who was a prominent leader in the constitutional antislavery movement. John, the subject of our sketch, was born in 1817, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1836. He studied law with Daniel Lord, Mr. Evarts being one of his fellow-students. He was engaged upon many very important cases, in one of which the leading opposing counsel was Daniel Webster. He twice presided over the New York State Convention of the Free-soil party. Mr. Jay has several times visited Europe, the first time in 1848, on which occasion he passed some months in England, where he was cordially received by a large and influential circle; and again in 1865 and 1866, when he presided at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Grand Hôtel, Paris—the first reunion of Americans subsequent to the war.

While upon this tour Mr. Jay was elected President of the Union League Club, an office to which he was three times re-elected. Apart from his professional and public career, Mr. Jay has nobly maintained the traditional reputation of his distinguished family by the publication of numerous literary productions devoted to the discussion of questions of public interest.



THE VIENNA EXHIBITION—GENERAL VIEW UNDER THE DOME.

## STRANGE SIGHTS IN ROME.

PASSING by some of the grand old ruins in the midst of what was once the heart of ancient Rome, we see a sort of cattle-pen, and there you may see the shoeing of the buffaloes, which is certainly a curious and picturesque sight. There stands the great sullen-looking beast, determined to resist, but presently a great beam of wood is passed over his head, and his neck is bent down and tightly fastened with ropes to another bar below; then, after sundry kicks and struggles, his hind legs are raised and bound with ropes to another bar, and thus secured, two thin plates of iron are affixed to each foot, and the struggling beast is released, glaring viciously at his persecutors. This leads us to inquire a little into the food of the Romans. Buffalo beef is coarse and tough, and too dear to be often eaten by the poor, who, indeed, seldom eat meat; but passing through the streets, we see stalls at which cookery for the million is in progress. This consists of two large basins filled, one with small pieces of vegetables of all kinds, but chiefly cauliflower, and sometimes morsels of fish, and the other with a thin batter. Close by, on the ground, stands a great brazen vessel full of oil, boiling and bubbling over a charcoal brazier. The presiding genius, a female in full Roman costume, takes a piece of vegetable on a fork, stirs it round in the batter, and then drops it into the boiling oil, repeating the process till sufficient for a dish rises to the surface of the caldron, which, when done a light brown, is taken out with a skimmer and offered for sale, so many pieces for a *baiocco*, and the enterprising vendor seems to carry on a thriving trade. Here is a man with a lot of chestnuts roasting and selling. There goes a boy with a tray selling *ricotta*, a sort of cream cheese made of goats' milk, very sweet and good. Here is another crying *polenta dolce*, a sort of pudding of corn flour, much esteemed by the lower orders; then there is also macaroni, eaten plainly boiled, and well sprinkled with Parmesan cheese by those who can afford it, the latter being exposed for sale ready grated in sacks at the shop doors, being largely used by all classes with soups and other comestibles.

A poulterer's shop in Rome is a curiosity, from the variety of birds in process of preparation for the table. In addition to those commonly consumed, you may see a mass of small, unfamiliar fowl, and among them owls, woodpeckers of various kinds, starlings, sparrows, and other small game, which we should scarcely think of killing for food, but which are not only carefully prepared and trussed on sticks, with a tiny bit of bread and a bit of bacon between each, but even their blood is collected by the frugal Roman poulterer, and sold in small round cakes to the poor.

Notwithstanding the innumerable Roman candles, lights in Rome are few and far between. It is only within the last ten or twelve years that gas has been introduced; and even now many of the streets are left in utter darkness, and the houses, even in the best streets, are wholly without lights on the staircases; and as the houses are all let in flats, and the common staircase is unprotected in most cases by a street-door, it not unfrequently happens that thieves lurk on the landings to rob the unwary. Therefore it is the custom for every one to carry a small piece of twisted wax taper and some matches, to light in going up your own or a neighbor's stairs, and to talk, or laugh, or sing loudly, in order to give notice of your approach, that any intruder may get out of the way. Every door, too, is provided with a small opening, carefully guarded with an iron grating, through which you may survey whoever knocks, that you may not admit a robber unawares. This excessive caution and distrust is perhaps necessary in a city where, until lately, religious and political freedom were unknown, where spies were supposed to lurk in every household, and an incautious word might consign the utterer to prison and to death.

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## MAISON DE BLANC, PARIS.

AMONG the first-class establishments in the capital of France, I recommend most particularly to my lady readers who may go to Paris, by no means to omit a visit to the *Grande Maison de Blanc*, 6 Boulevart des Capucines. This important house contains all that good taste has yet created in the way of *Linen, Table Linen, Embroidered Curtains, Guipures, Fine Underclothing, Lace Head-dresses, Laces, Trousseaux, and Ladies' Cloaks.*

A few days ago I was one of the few privileged persons who visited the galleries of lace curtains which the Grande Maison de Blanc sends to the "*Vienna Exhibition.*" These magnificent productions were exposed in two large halls, where they were visited by the most elegant ladies of Paris, among whom I noticed a large part of the American colony. All these marvels of French manufacture, veritable artistic *chefs-d'œuvre*, have excited the admiration of the *élite* of the French society, as well as the high praise of the President of the Republic. Among the other visitors of distinction were all the princes and princesses of Orleans.—[*Exchange.*]

AN ABSOLUTE TEST OF EXCELLENCE.—The truest test of excellence in a sewing-machine is, after all, the record of its sales. The manufacture of the Wilson Improved Under-Feed Machine employs an immense manufactory and nearly five hundred skilled workmen. The machines are turned out at the rate of from eighteen hundred to two thousand per week, and are sold faster than they can be made. The factory is pushed from day to day with orders. There is nothing strange in all this when we consider that it is a first-class, perfect machine, capable of any class of work, good for twenty years' constant service, and costing $15 less than the other first-class machines. Salesroom at 707 Broadway, New York, and in all other cities in the United States. The company want agents in country towns.—[*Com.*]

AVILUDE, or Game of Birds, just published by WEST & LEE, of Worcester, Mass., is a card game of real merit, and entirely unexceptionable. It is gotten up in fine style, the play is excellent, while the amount of valuable information afforded in such small space, by the fine engravings of Birds and their descriptions, is surprising. It must have a large sale, and deserves it, too.—[*Com.*]

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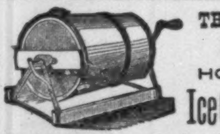

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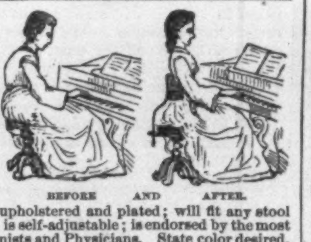

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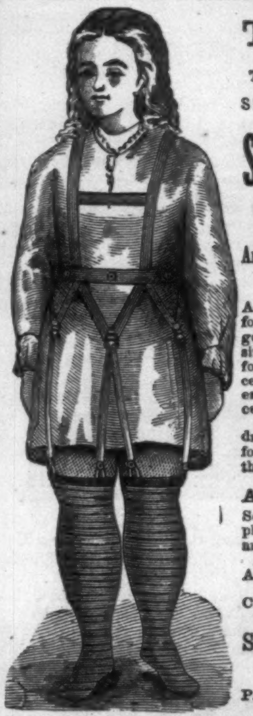

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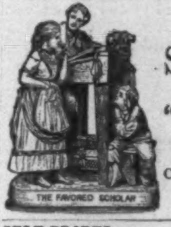

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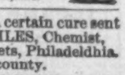

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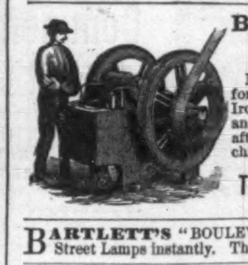

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| BASQUE, with Grecian Cape, Open-front Over-skirt, and Full Trained Skirt | " 39 |
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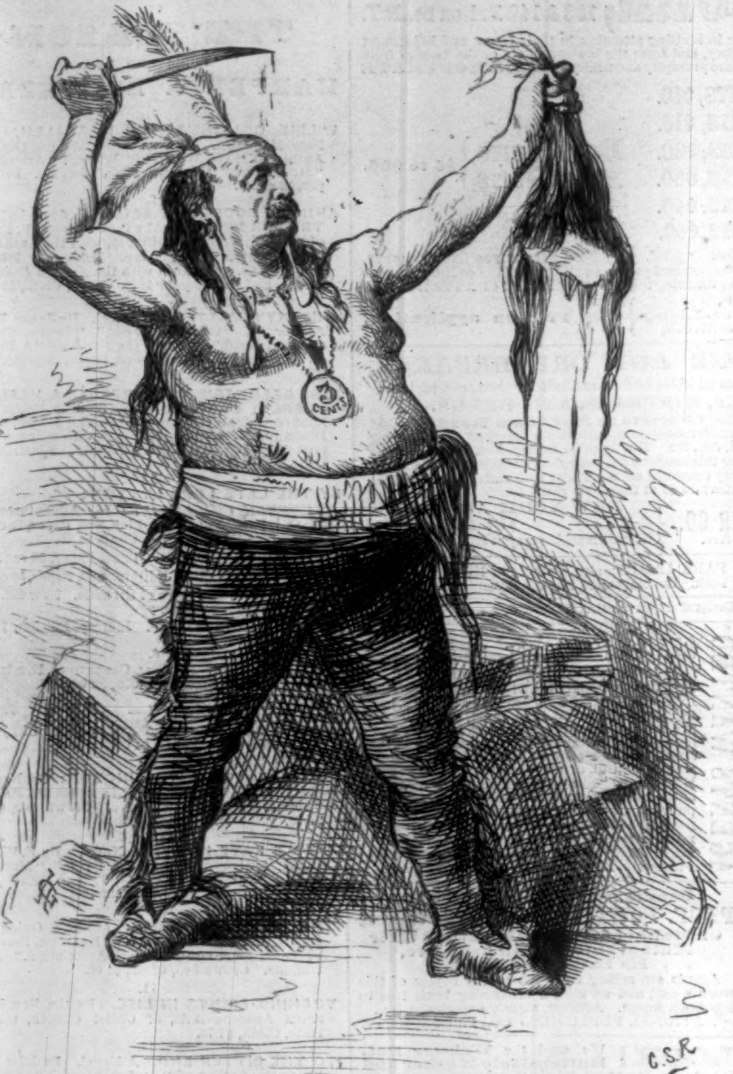

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119. St. James Hotel.
120. Hoffman House.
121. Albemarle Hotel.
122. St. Denis Hotel.
123. Brevoort House.
124. Westminster Hotel.
125. Coleman House.
126. Grand Hotel.
127. Astor House.
128. St. Cloud Hotel.
129. Prescott House.
130. National Hotel.
131. Cortlandt Street Hotel.
132. Stevens House.
133. French's Hotel.
134. Leggett's Hotel.
135. Park Hotel.
136. Commercial Hotel.
137. Commercial Advertiser.
138. American News Company.
139. Evening Post.
140. New York Herald.
141. News Company.
142. Tract House.
143. Wilkes's Spirit of the Times.
144. Turf, Field, and Farm.
145. Evening Telegram.
146. Journal of Commerce.
147. Daily News.
148. Star.
149. Express.
150. Times.
151. Tribune.
152. Staats Zeitung.
153. Evening Mail.
154. World.

## BROOKLYN.

### CHURCHES.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

1. Bethlehem Mission.
2. Central.
3. City Park Mission.
4. Cumberland Street Chapel.
5. First.
6. First.
7. First Reformed.
8. Lawrence Street.
9. Reformed.
10. Second.
11. Second United.
12. Siloam (colored).
13. South.
14. Navy Mission.

#### CONGREGATIONAL.

15. Plymouth.
16. Pilgrims.
17. Elm Place.
18. State Street.
19. Plymouth Bethel.

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

20. Assumption.
21. St. Anne's.
22. St. Bonifacius.
23. St. Charles.
24. St. James.

#### EPISCOPAL.

25. Grace.
26. Holy Trinity.
27. St. Ann's (new).
28. Mediator.
29. St. Michael's.
30. St. Peter's.

#### METHODIST.

31. Johnson Street.
32. Sands Street.
33. Washington Street.
34. Primitive.
35. York Street.
36. Bethel (colored).
37. German.

#### BAPTIST.

38. Central.
39. First.
40. Pierrepont Street.
41. Concord Street (colored).

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

42. Universalist.
43. German Evangelical.
44. Zion, Lutheran.
45. First Brooklyn Reformed.
46. Moravian Protestant Episcopal.
47. Unitarian Church of Our Saviour.
48. Jewish Synagogue.
49. Jewish Synagogue.

### PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

1. Post-Office.
2. City Hall.
3. Court-House.
4. Academy of Music.
5. Polytechnic.
6. Packer Institute.
7. Mariners' Hospital.
8. Mr. Beecher's Residence.
9. Athenæum.
10. Art Association.
11. Mercantile Library.
12. Young Men's Christian Association.
13. Pierrepont House.
14. Mansion House.

## WILLIAMSBURG.

### CHURCHES.

1. St. Vincent de Paul (Catholic).
2. Methodist Episcopal.
3. Methodist.
4. Methodist Protestant.
5. Mormon.
6. Catholic.
7. Methodist.
8. Universalist.
9. Episcopal.
10. Methodist.
11. Methodist.
12. Dutch Reformed.
13. Christ (Episcopal).

## LONG ISLAND CITY.

### CHURCHES.

1. Baptist.
2. Methodist.
3. Catholic.
4. Episcopal.

## GREENPOINT.

### CHURCHES.

1. Catholic.
2. Dutch Reformed.
3. Dutch Reformed.
4. Episcopal.
5. Tabernacle (Methodist).
6. Baptist.
7. Presbyterian.
8. Lutheran.
9. Baptist.
10. Christian.
11. Lutheran (Dutch).

## JERSEY CITY.

1. Jersey City Glass-Works.
2. Jersey City Screw-Works.
3. City Hall.
4. Washington Square.
5. First Presbyterian Church.
6. Second Presbyterian Church.
7. Third Presbyterian Church.
8. Scotch Presbyterian Church.
9. First Baptist Church.
10. North Baptist Church.
11. First Congregational Church.
12. First Reformed Church.
13. Wayne Street Reformed Church.
14. Third Reformed Church.
15. Methodist Central Church.
16. Hedding Methodist Church.
17. St. Paul's Methodist Church.
18. Trinity Methodist Church.
19. St. Matthew's Episcopal Church.
20. African Methodist Church.
21. Grace Episcopal Church.
22. St. Mark's Episcopal Church.
23. Immaculate Conception Roman Catholic Church.
24. St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church.
25. St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church.
26. St. Peter's Church and School.
27. St. Boniface, German Catholic.
28. St. Matthew's German Lutheran.
29. Roman Catholic Institute.
30. First Precinct Station-House.
31. Second Precinct Station-House.
32. Post-Office.
33. City Hospital.
34. Grand Street Hall, late St. Peter's (oldest church in the city).
35. Market.
36. Roman Catholic Church.

## HOBOKEN.

1. First Baptist Church.
2. Second Baptist Church.
3. Second Reformed Church, Swed
4. St. Paul's Episcopal Church.
5. Trinity Episcopal Church.
6. St. Matthew's Lutheran Church.
7. Methodist Church.
8. Presbyterian Church.
9. First United Presbyterian Church.
10. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church.
11. Post-Office.
12. City Hall.
13. Gas-Works.
14. Stevens Battery Yard.
15. Stevens Institute.
16. St. Mary's Hospital.

# NEW YORK AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.

## MAP OF THE METROPOLIS FROM THE BATTERY TO ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH STREET, AND PARTS OF BROOKLYN, WILLIAMSBURG, GREENPOINT, JERSEY CITY, AND HOBOKEN.

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Churches.
Public Buildings.
Street Railroads.
Steam Railroads.
HUDSON RIVER
WEEHAWKEN
DAY'S POINT
BROWN'S POINT
BULLS FERRY
FERRY TO WEEHAWKEN
HOBOKEN
ELYSIAN FIELDS
CASTLE POINT
SITE OF PROPOSED UNION DEPOT
CANAL BOATS
EXTERIOR LINE FOR PIERS
ERIE R.R. FERRY
PAVONIA FERRY
HOBOKEN FERRY
JERSEY CITY FERRY
CENTRAL R.R. OF N.J. FERRY
CUNARD
BATTERY
TWELFTH AV.
ELEVENTH AV.
TENTH AV.
NINTH AV.
EIGHTH AV.
SEVENTH AV.
SIXTH AV.
FIFTH AV.
MADISON AV.
FOURTH AV.
LEXINGTON AV.
THIRD AV.
SECOND AV.
HUDSON RIVER R.R.
ROAD OR PUBLIC DRIVE
BLOOMINGDALE
BROADWAY
WEST BROADWAY
MADISON SQUARE
UNION SQUARE
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT
HARLEM R.R.
HAMILTON SQUARE
YORKVILLE
CENTRAL PARK
PLAY GROUND
THE GREEN
THE LAKE
THE MALL
CROTON RESERVOIR
CROTON RESERVOIR